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New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The President's Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854.

The President is busy on his message. It is understood he will invite the attention of Congress to the many recent accidents to Ocean Steamships, and recommend further legislation in reference to Ocean Steam Navigation.

Mr. COLLINS has left Washington. Messrs. ASPINWALL and JAMES MURPHY are here. The latter has completed a satisfactory contract for building the engines for the Niagara, and will return to New-York to-morrow. MAC.

The Santa Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 17.

The Union of this morning says that, judging from information received in Washington, the Emperor NAPOLEON's reasons for prohibiting Mr. SOULE from passing through France, must be grave indeed, to preserve them from the imputation of being a National insult.

Further From Mexico—The Government Forces Defeated by Alvarez, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 17.

The New-Orleans papers of Saturday last, as late as due, are to hand. They contain the details of the Mexican news received by the steamship Orizaba, and which in some particulars is quite *the reverse of the account received by telegraph* direct from New-Orleans. It appears that in the battle fought at Campo Guerrero the victory belonged to the forces of ALVAREZ, who routed and killed 300 of the Government troops.

ALVAREZ's son, at the head of some Guerilla forces, had captured a number of prisoners and some 2,000 head of cattle.

General ALVAREZ had issued an address to the citizens of Mexico, denouncing the dictator SANTA ANNA, and closing with "Down with the tyrant—death to the despot."

From Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 17.

By the arrival of the bark *Antelope* at this port, Rio Janeiro dates are to Oct. 7. She brings a cargo of 3,000 bags of Coffee.

A heavy business was doing at Rio in Coffee. The transactions during September comprised 210,000 bags, and since the 1st of October there had been sales of 42,000 bags. The better qualities were firm, and the feeling was in favor of maintaining the quoted rates. Fine dark Coffee was very scarce. The stock of all kinds on hand consisted of 40,000 bags.

QUOTATIONS—Superior, 6125@6400; good ditto, 5[illegible]@6000; first ordinary, 5600@5[illegible]; second ditto, 5[illegible]@5000; second ordinary, 5[illegible]@4400; United States assortments, 4[illegible]@5000.

FREIGHTS.—During this week but little inquiry at 14s 6d@c. Tonnage.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE was lower; sales had been made of 300 bbls, at 60s 6d@c. 9 gallon.

BREADSTUFFS was nominal at 20s 6d@c.

There was very little doing in the market for American DOMESTICS and the prices obtained were losing ones.

The stock of FLOUR on hand, 1st of October, was 7,200 bbls. Galings and Baltimore were quoted at 25s@[illegible]; Southern and Western 24s@25s 6d; and Philadelphia at 26s.

In FREIGHTS there was but little doing, at a slight decline on rates for the States: 70c. was the quotation to Northern ports.

Sailed for New-York—Sept. 29th, the *Agenor*; Oct 1, the *Sarah Chase*; and Oct. 3, the *York*. The bark *Virginia* was loading for New-York, and brig *Belmont* for Philadelphia.

The Asia's Advices at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The advices per the steamship *Asia* were received by the Associated Press of this city to day, but they have *had no material effect* upon our Cotton market, which from other causes has become rather heavy and unsettled. The business to-day was restricted to 4,000 bales at the quotation of 6½c. for middling. The stock of cotton now on hand at this port is estimated at 141,500 bales. A moderate business is doing in breadstuffs at $8 for Ohio Flour and 90c. for mixed Corn. The market for Coffee is dull and drooping, and small sales of Rio have taken place at 9½c. We quote Sterling Exchange at 9½@ cent premium.

The Steamship Prometheus at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The steamship Prometheus has arrived at this port from New-York, and, in connection with the *Daniel Webster*, will soon reopen our connection with California and the Nicaragua route.

Fatal Affray Between two Naval Pensioners—Burgularies in Philadelphia—The Senic Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 17.

A quarrel occurred last evening at our Naval Asylum, between two pensioners, named DRYSDOCK and W. C. RIGGS, during which the former pushed the latter down with great violence, and in the fall he struck his head against a wall, and died instantly, from concussion of the brain. DRYSDOCK has been committed to answer the charge. He is 53 years of age, and RIGGS was nearly 70. The latter was one of the crew with Commodore DECATUR, at the burning of the *Philadelphia*, in the harbor of Tripoli.

ANTHONY PRYSDOCK, aged over 60 years, was taken into custody last evening by Officer HOBLAN, on the charge of killing a man named WM. C. RIGGS, aged 65 years. Both persons were lampers at the Naval Asylum. Coroner DELAVAN held an inquest on the body of the deceased, and from the evidence it appears that an altercation took place between RIGGS and PRYSDOCK about dusk last evening, in the entry at the Asylum, and the first named was thrown against the wall. He died shortly after from concussion of the brain. The jury rendered a verdict that RIGGS came to his death at the hands of ANTHONY PRYSDOCK. The defendant in this case was to have had a hearing at noon to-day, before Alderman KENNY, but in consequence of the Coroner being professionally engaged in investigating the case of the death of a boy on the railroad at Washington and Front-street, the hearing was postponed.

PRYSDOCK looks like a weather-beaten old tar. His version of the story is, that for some time past a fellow known as "Black Sam," has been in the habit of bringing liquor into the Asylum and selling it to them. PRYSDOCK informed the Lieutenant of the fact, and the man threatened to do bodily harm to the informer. Last evening, he says, that as he was about to enter his room, four of his fellow inmates followed him, one of whom was RIGGS, who struck him a severe blow on the side of his head. PRYSDOCK admits giving him a push. The deceased reeled, and striking his head violently against the wall, fell and died shortly after. A hearing will take place to-morrow.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 17.*

Numerous daring burglaries were committed in this city last night. At one of them, in Front street, a policeman discharged a revolver, and the burglar *returned the fire and escaped.*

ROBBERIES IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—With*in a short time robberies have been frequent in* Bucks, Montgomery and Chester Counties, just outside the *borders* of the *consolidated city*. On Wednesday night a store at Newtown Square was broken open and ransacked. The robbers stripped themselves of their old clothing and wore away new garments in their stead. Yesterday a considerable portion of the stolen property was found under a stack of cane, where it had been concealed. The goods stolen from another store were found yesterday concealed under the branches of a fallen tree, five miles distant from the scene of the robbery.—*Phil. Bulletin, Nov. 17.*

Loss of the Brig Pedrazza on Absecom Beach.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 17.

A telegraphic dispatch from Atlantic City, N. J., says the brig *Pedrazza*, from Nassau and New-*Providence*, went ashore on *Absecom Beach* this morning at 3 o'clock and bilged. No lives were lost. The vessel will be a total loss. Her crew *are now engaged in stripping her.*

The Wreck of the New Era.

DEAL BEACH, Friday, Nov. 17—8 A. M.

The *New Era* remains in the same position, with her masts still standing and her hull full of water. The sea was so high yesterday that she could not be boarded, but it is smoother this morning. One hundred and sixty bodies have been picked up in all, and it is doubtful if any more will be found here, as the current has changed. All the valuables and clothing are in the hands of Coroner WOOLEY.

Charleston Free from Yellow Fever.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 17.

Our city is now entirely free from yellow fever, and business is beginning to resume its wonted activity.

Fall of a Church Tower and Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 17.

At New-London, Butler County, yesterday, the tower of the new Congregationalist Church in course of construction, fell on the workmen and others and killed ROBERT JONES, N. JONES, JOHN C. JONES, and wounded ten others, one or two of them fatally.

JOHN C. JONES was a wealthy Welshman, and and was generally known among his countrymen throughout the country.

Cincinnati Money Market.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 17.

Money matters are quiet, and are again beginning to assume a more natural and settled appearance. There have been no failures among merchants, and the indications are that the worst of the panic has been experienced.

Eastern Exchange is quoted at 1½ to 2½ per cent. premium without much demand for it.

Hogs are selling at $3 75@$4.

Orders to Fit Out the U. S. Sloops-of-War Saratoga and Cyane—Westbury &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 17.

Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy-Yard to fit out the U. S. sloops-of-war *Cyane* and *Saratoga* as soon as possible.

The weather is cloudy and cold, with indications of snow.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 17—11 A. M.

It has rained constantly all the morning, and, notwithstanding the unseasonness of the weather, the market opens with a fair business doing. FLOUR—Receipts are a little more buoyant, and the demand fair; sales 500 bbls. at $6 25@$6 50 for common to good Illinois, $6 62½ for choice Ohio and Indiana, and $9 for extra. WHEAT—The receipts of WHEAT continue ample, and the demand good; sales 3,000 bushels Kenosha, at $1 40, and 2,000 bushels White Michigan, at $2. CORN—Corn is in active request, and the supply better; sales 10,000 bushels at 70c. We have no sales of OATS, BARLEY, or of WHISKY to report. CANAL FREIGHTS are nominally 16c.@16½c. for CORN to New-York. Receipts this morning: FLOUR, 3,799 bbls.; WHEAT, 71,756 bushels; CORN, 73,800 bushels; BARLEY, 14,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR—A driving storm of snow and rain which set in early this morning, and which continued throughout the day, greatly checked operations. Prices are little better than yesterday. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $6 25@$6 50 for good to choice Illinois; $6 50@$6 75 for good to choice brands of Michigan and Ohio, and $9 25@$9 50 for extra.

WHEAT—For Wheat there is a fair milling demand, but the derangement in money matters, which are getting worse every day, restricts business. Sales 70,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 95@$2, and 2,500 bushels Wisconsin at $1 50.

CORN—Corn is fair demand and steady. Sales, 16,000 bushels at 70c.

OATS—Oats are quiet and nominal at 41c.@42c.

WHISKY—Whisky is firm and in moderate supply. Sales, 150 bbls. at 25c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Are unchanged;—70c. on Flour; 20c. on Wheat, and 16c. on Corn to New-York.

RECEIPTS—For the last 24 hours: Flour, 4,367 bbls.; Wheat, 56,862 bushels; Corn, 57,023 do.; Oats, 29,432 do.; Barley, 14,000 do.

THE WRECK OF THE NEW ERA.

Further Particulars from the Scene of the Disaster.

LONG BRANCH, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

I have to-day visited the wreck. It is now below low-water mark, and at low tide the deck is covered with water. The surf is now beating *over her. It is something quite unusual for a* week to sink in the sand so soon. The captain is still here, doing what he can. The agent of the Emigrant Agency in New-York is here, doing all he can for the comfort of the survivors. All the expenses of feeding, clothing, removing to New-York, and medical fees, the agent tells me, are to be paid by the consignees in New-York. The lady that was confined (Mrs. HARRS, I believe,) is doing well. They have buried one hundred and sixty-two bodies, and more are being washed up. The vessel will be a total loss, as not even the baggage of the passengers can be recovered from the wreck. This terrible disaster has cast a gloom over the whole of this part of New-Jersey. I shall visit the wreck again to-morrow.

In haste, N. S. KIMBALL, M. D.

An Eye-Witness.

A correspondent of the Hartford Times says:

I have just returned from the scene. Such a sight I never before witnessed, and may God grant it may be a long time before I shall see the like again. The poor creatures were indeed objects of pity. Many were bruised and mangled in a horrible manner, some in a dying state, others just recovering their senses, and others were still in death. Some were weeping for the loss of friends. One young female in particular, I noticed, was weeping most bitterly, for the loss of her parents, and brother and sister. Twenty-four bodies have been taken from the surf; they fell from the rigging and were washed overboard. Those that are still between decks were compelled to go there about the time she struck, and the hatches were fastened down; in that situation they met death without the least chance of escape, for she filled very soon. Many of them who were brought ashore this morning, have since died from wounds and exposure. Every hour, loads of coffins of rough pine boards, are passing my window towards the shore. A gloom pervades the minds of all in this community. This catastrophe almost equals in the loss of the *Pocahontas*, last March, from which not one was saved. Long will the loss of the ship *New Era* be remembered by the people of Long Branch, and may the like never be witnessed again.

Letter from the Consignees of the New Era.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We notice in the TIMES of this morning statements from your "Special Reporter" respecting the loss of the *New Era*, so at variance with *the facts that we feel called upon to notice them.*

Soundings were taken regularly through the *night, and all tended to confirm the Captain in the* opinion that he was off the coast of Long Island.

It is not true that Capt. HENRY ordered all the passengers below, and closed the hatches upon them, or that he even requested them to go below. On the contrary, he ordered all to be called up, to take their chance for life. The fact that with the first crash everything between decks—stairs, chests, berths, barrels, and human beings—were all hurled with violence in a mass together down into the lee-side, leaving no means for those not killed nor crippled to escape to the upper deck, may perhaps account for a *part* of the loss of life between decks.

It is not true that Capt. HENRY was the first to escape. It was not until three boats had passed *from the ship to the shore*, and he had exhausted every means in his power to save his passengers, did he go, and then in the last boat that left the *ship. This boat he jumped overboard to reach*, and she turned over three times on her way ashore.

It is true that he has attempted no justification of his conduct; and unless it is necessary for a drowning man to apologize for grasping a rope thrown him, we cannot see that any is necessary.

Truly yours,
CHAS. C. DUNCAN AND CO., No. 52 South-street.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

THE ELECTION.

LATEST RETURNS.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY MAJORITIES.

	Clark over Seymour.		Seymour over Clark.
*Allegany	770	New-York	14591
*Broome	1724	*Albany	1445
Cattaraugus	811	*Chemung	405
*Cayuga	1505	*Delaware	56
*Chautauque	1368	*Erie	3183
*Chenango	1692	*Greene	322
*Columbia	94	*Herkimer	497
*Cortland	774	*Kings	3318
*Clinton	414	*Lewis	84
*Dutchess	258	*Oneida	349
*Essex	1020	*Onsego	9023
*Franklin	76	*Putnam	63
*Fulton and Ham.	206	*Queens	301
*Genesee	876	*Rensselaer	63
*Jefferson	293	*Richmond	120
*Livingston	835	*Seneca	58
*Montgomery	203	*Suffolk	121
*Madison	908	*Steuben	408
*Monroe	715	*Tioga	5
*Niagara	1928	*Westchester	973
*Onondaga	182		
*Ontario	1149	Total	27,239
*Orange	588		
*Oswego	1407		
*Orleans	997		
*Rockland	4		
*St. Lawrence	1331		
*Saratoga	932		
*Schenectady	469		
*Schoharie	120		
*Sullivan	22		
*Schuyler	915		
*Tompkins	865		
*Ulster	119		
*Washington	1928		
*Warren	300		
*Wayne	969		
*Wyoming	658		
*Yates	589		
Total	26,166	Clark ahead	268

* Official.

OSWEGO, Friday Nov. 17.

Clark's majority in Oswego 1,407.

COUNTY CANVASS.

CANTON, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 17.

St. Lawrence County, correct, is: Clark, 4,403; Seymour, 3,071.

KINGS COUNTY.—[Official.]—Clark, 5,287; Seymour, 8,605; Ullman, 6,092; Brenson, 1,460.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lecture on History.

The third of Dr. COX's admirable series of Lectures on History was delivered last (Friday) night, in Hope Chapel, before a generally large *and intelligent audience. In his first lecture, he* said, he had remarked, in passing, on the proper method of pursuing history as a science, that it ought to be connected with the kindred science of chronology. Chronology itself was one of the most difficult things to define, and had puzzled the ancients and the moderns together. In general, it might be said that chronology was the science of time, whatever time was; that he left to their own *individual impressions* of it. It had become, in connection with the schools of inductive philosophy, a very respectable problem to reconcile what seemed to be the chronology of this globe with its geology—its strata—its organic remains—and with the facts and chronology of the Sacred *Scriptures. It was not in his power to* enter into a consideration of this subject now at length, but he should merely remind them that in all their investigations into this matter they should remember that the most learned geologists in the *world were the most humble Christians. It was* puerile in the extreme to say that Christian ity *could be true, and yet that facts could contradict* it. On the other hand, he would say to scholars that they should be more cautious than ever in talking about this matter, and throwing out their learned flings against Christianity. He did not speak of the inhumanity of robbing the death pillow of the poor man of the hope of a resurrection and of a heaven, because the rich man was very much in the same predicament, but it seemed to him that some people not deeply read in science, and who were sure of the truths of Christianity, had met the theories of those who opposed the Bible chronology much too summarily. The cautious and sagacious mind of COWPER furnished him with an instance. In his Task he *beautifully* and sarcastically inveighed against those elaborate trifiers who were profoundly learned about nothing, as he said, and spent their time and ruined their eternity in giving laws to distant worlds and trifling in their own. Of some of these trifiers he said:

"Some write a narrative of wars and feats
Of heroes little known, and call the rant
An history; describe the man, of whom
His own co-mates know but little note,
And paint his person, character, and views,
As they had known him from his mother's womb.
They disentangle from the puzzled skein
In which obscurity has wrapped them up,
The threads of politic and shrewd design,
That ran through all his purposes, and charge
His mind with meanings that he never had."

And in the next paragraph he says:

"Some drill and bore
The solid earth, and from the strata there,
Extract a register, by which we learn
That he who made it and revealed its date
To Moses, was mistaken in the age."

But then, COWPER was perhaps mistaken too. Where, if COWPER were here, he (the lecturer) would ask, had God revealed the age of this globe to Moses? He had not found the passage yet either in the septuagint, or in the Hebrew original, or in any one of twenty translations in his study. The term *aeon* meant was in itself an equivoque, even in the Bible. It might mean either the globe, or the people who inhabited it, and in the latter sense *aeons* was it to be understood in Holy Writ. It meant the years of humanity on the surface of the earth. As proof of it we took the *primordial elements of our chronology from the* Pentateuch, from the fifth chapter of Genesis. And how did that chapter begin. It began "The book of the generations of Adam, &c."—that was, it began with the history of man's coming into the *world*, not with the *history of the world itself*. There was an analogy, the lecturer continued, between the *seven days of creation*, and the great period into which remote history divides itself. *There were four days of one thousand years till* Christ was born; two after in the Christian dispensation; and one, the millenium, the Sabbath of the world. However true this analogy might be it was very certain that Chronologists in dating the Christian era, following old DIONYSIUS EXIGUUS, who flourished in the reign of JUSTINIAN in Constantinople, had made a mistake of four years, which was now stereotyped in the Chronology of the world. In other words, the Christian era did not begin in 4004 A. M., but in 4000 A. M. They make the synchronism of 4000 years complete, and the best critics had testified this by their close approximations to it. Coming down from the more primitive times he would commence with the great epoch of NABONASSAR, commencing with the first of the four great Empires of history, which began with the death of SARDANAPALUS. Then we had the Assyro-Chaldaic Empire, superseded by the Medo-Persian, superseded by the Macedonian or Grecian, and that by the all-absorbing genius of conquering Rome. The *terminus a quo*, or starting point, was the Assyro-Chaldaic. After describing the various characteristic growths of civilization during the period during which the last three Empires passed, he came down to the Roman. All these nations had but one principle of vitality and power, and that was physical *strength*. With the Romans the same idea prevailed, and attained its culminating point. *Virtus* (virtue) was derived from *vir*, (a man,) and their ordinary salutation—Quomodo valesne? means, Are you strong this morning? The *regal history of the two first great Empires of* antiquity was then traced with some minuteness by the reverend lecturer, and the succession of rulers, their character, the condition of the peopl during their respective periods of sway, were dwelt on at length, and so humorously as to excite the *occasional laughter of the audience*. The reverend gentleman, on concluding, was heartily applauded.

Another Alleged Fraud.

A complaint was made yesterday, at the Halls of Justice, before Judge BOGART, charging two men with defrauding a Wisconsin agent out of land certificates and a lot of wine, to the value of several thousand dollars. The agent, Mr. DORRANCE, was sworn, and made the following affidavit. The Justice considered the case, and finally issued his warrant for the apprehension of the defendants.

THE AFFIDAVIT.

John L. Dorrance, being duly sworn, makes complaint and says, that he is the agent of James Luddington of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the sale of certificates of the purchase of school and University Lands issued by the Commissioner of said land, duly appointed by the said State of Wisconsin.

That said complainant, after making that the said James Luddington has paid a certain sum of money for interest, in part payment of the purchase money for the lands described, then further represents that the said Luddington, his heirs or assigns, shall pay to the State Treasurer of Wisconsin a certain other sum within thirty years, the holder of said certificates shall be entitled to a patent from said State of Wisconsin of said lands.

This deponent further says, on the 16th of November, A. D. 1854, one Henry Moore called on this deponent at his office, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, informed this deponent he had said certificates, and asked him (the said Moore) a quantity of said certificates of great value, to wit: of the value of at least [illegible]

That said Moore proposed to execute and deliver to deponent his promissory note for seven hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty cents, the price then and there agreed upon for the same, which said note was then and there executed and delivered by the said James Moore to deponent.

That said deponent refused to accept said note as *payment of said certificates, unless said Moore would* give him additional security for the payment of the same at maturity, which was four months from the date thereof.

That said Moore then, on the day and year aforesaid, went with deponent to the shop of one J. H. Lord, a broker on Wall-street, in said City, having first drawn an order on said Lord in favor of deponent, for 100 quarts of wine, as collateral security for the payment of said note, which said order the said Lord then and there accepted, and drew and signed a written acceptance on said order.

The deponent further says that he has good reason to believe that the said Moore and the said Lord willfully conspired together to defraud this deponent and the said Luddington out of the value of the said certificates, and have fraudulently concealed or disposed of said certificates, to the great damage of this deponent and the said Luddington.

Deponent further says, that there was, in all, nineteen certificates delivered as aforesaid to said Moore, but the precise number on the margin of each, deponent cannot recollect. That they were certificates of lands in the County of St. Croix, said State of Wisconsin, and embraced forty acres of land in each.

Robbery in a Cloth House.

Yesterday morning, a member of the firm of Messrs. STRAND, JENNINGS & Co., Cloth Importers, at No. 24 Cortlandt-street, appeared before Judge BOGART, at the Lower Police Office, and preferred a charge of robbery against their porter, named FRANCIS MCGRATH. The necessary affidavits being made, the magistrate issued a process to search the residence of the accused. *The warrant was placed in the hands of Officer* WEBB, who immediately proceeded to the premises and found a portion of the stolen property. A pattern of cloth for pants, valued at $5 per yard, was also found at a tailor's shop in Anthony-street, where McGRATH had left it to be made up. The *prisoner was locked up to await a further hearing* in the matter.

Highway Robbery.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, two men were arrested in the Fourth Ward, charged with the commission of a robbery on the person of SAMUEL ROBINSON.

Fire in Broadway.

*At about 11½ o'clock last night, a fire was dis*covered in the back basement of No. 573 Broadway, under the fancy dry goods and lace store of MADDEN & STUART. It was speedily extinguished. The damage will not amount to over $75.

☞ Travelers will notice that the Morning Express Trains on the Hudson River and Erie Railroads leave on and after next Monday at 7, instead of 6 o'clock. For other changes, see advertisement.

A "Medium" Story.

The following affidavit, written by a spiritualist, was drawn up and written under the direction of a lawyer, who submitted it to Justice WELSH, at the Essex Market Police Court. The applicant for justice made his application on Monday.

Alexander Drummond, of No. 261 Third-street, in the City and County of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That Henry G. Buckhee and Charles McClarren, Henry Shaw and Henry McFarden, ——Fuller and John McBride came into the house of deponent, and while deponent's wife, whose name is Sarah Jane Drummond, was present in said house, on the 4th of November, inst., and then and there by arts and processes to this deponent unknown, succeeded in depriving deponent of his full senses, and put him into a wild, delirious and seemingly intoxicated state of mind, so that deponent could not know what was done in his presence. Deponent says that the above-named persons styled themselves spiritual mediums, and deponent verily believes that they affected him and put him into this almost unconscious state of mind by means of some processes commonly used by and known only to such mediums. And deponent says that while he was under their influence, and in this half-unconscious state of mind, he saw said persons who were there in company together, doing something in the room, and performing some operation, as they said upon the person of deponent's wife aforesaid, but the exact nature of that operation deponent is unable, by reason of his state of mind at that time, to describe. But deponent says he has been informed by John McManus and —— Brown, who reside in this City, and deponent verily believes that said persons, or one of them, while they were there together, did try to force and did have intercourse with the person of said Sarah Jane, and did violate her person against her will and consent and by violence and force. And deponent says further that he is informed and believes that the above-named persons, previous to the violence upon the person of Sarah Jane Drummond, as aforesaid, did by similar acts and processes to deponent unknown, and called spiritual, entice the said Sarah Jane to be deprived of her full senses and of the will and power to resist their attacks and violence upon her person.

And that said persons then continued to operate upon said Sarah Jane until daylight, the next morning; and deponent says he is informed and believes that one of the said persons above named put the said Sarah Jane into a bed in the room aforesaid, and then and there did violate her person, while she was in bed, against her will, and while she was in such a state of mind as to be unable to know what was doing or to resist such violation.

Wherefore deponent prays that the said Henry G. Buckhee, Charles McClarren, Henry Shaw, Henry McFarden, ——Fuller, and John McBride, may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

ALEXANDER DRUMMOND.

Sworn to before me the 11th day of November, 1854.

NEW-JERSEY.

Additional Wards to Jersey City.

It is said that application will be made to the Legislature during the approaching session to add three Wards to the city by annexing adjacent Territory in Bergen and North Bergen, comprising the thickly settled portions of those towns lying west of Jersey City. Notice is already given of *an application for the formation of the Fifth Ward* to be bounded by Mill Creek on the southeast, the New-Jersey Railroad on the north, Palisade Road on the west, and Commonpaw-lane on the south.

☞ RICHARD KIDNEY, Jr., one of the Judges of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, died in Bergen on Thursday.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Canvassers.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

The Board met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Supervisor BARNES occupied the Chair, and a quorum of members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved,

Alderman DAYTON asked leave to withdraw the motion offered by him the day previous, to attach the protest of Thomas Bowie to the returns of the Second District of Sixth Ward. There being no objection, permission was granted.

Alderman DAYTON then moved to reconsider the vote adopting the returns of the Second District of the Sixth Ward.

A lengthy discussion ensued.

Supervisor ANDREWS argued against interfering with the returns which had been passed upon and approved by the Board. He contended that the affidavit of an individual who had been inspector was entitled to no more weight than the affidavit of *any other elector in the District*, and instituted that if the Board opened the question of the regularity of the election upon an *ex parte* statement, they would be bound to admit counter testimony, which in this case would involve some six or seven hundred affidavits from the voters of the District. He denied the right of the Board to go behind the returns, and to the statute, and the decision of the New-York Board. He avowed indifference as to the parties to be affected by the proposed action of the Board for throwing out the District in question; which it would injure the Whig Congressional candidate, if it could at the same time take from Congressman Clarke some votes, he could agree in the present condition of the canvass.

Alderman DAYTON said if the Board once commenced to go behind the returns, it would be full time to discuss the probable consequences to affecting the candidates. He disclaimed any such intention.

Alderman DAYTON and MERRIAM followed, when, at length, the question was put to vote and lost by 9 Yeas to 9 Nays.

Alderman DAYTON moved that the affidavit of Thomas Bowie be placed on file with the returns.

Alderman HOLT moved to amend that the party presenting the affidavit have leave to withdraw the same, which was carried.

A motion to reconsider was made and lost.

The Board then proceeded with the canvass, commencing where they left off, and by 5½ o'clock had completed their labors, with the exception of footing up the figures.

The Board then adjourned till 1 o'clock, Saturday, when the official vote will be declared.

Brooklyn City Board of Canvassers.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

Present—Messrs. Dayton, Brainard, Barnard, Fowler, Graham, Oliver, Willcutt, Linskey, Macey, Woodruff, Russell and Holt.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Alderman MACEY stated that the Inspectors of Election of the Second District of the Fifteenth Ward were in attendance to correct their returns in respect to the office of Collector of Taxes.

Permission was given for the necessary correction to be made.

Alderman DAYTON offered the following protest, which, on motion, was ordered to be placed on the minutes:

PROTEST.

*The undersigned would protest against the reso*lution offered by the gentlemen from the Third Ward, (Alderman BARNARD,) and adopted by this Board:

Resolved, That this Board do now proceed to canvass the votes given for "Collector of Taxes and Assessments for the Eastern District," and "for Collector of Taxes and Assessments," and "for Collector of Taxes and Assessments in the City of Williamsburgh."

For the following reasons: Section 3, of title 2 of the Consolidation act requires certain officers to be elected, and expressly excepts the office of Collector of Taxes and Assessments. It is true that title 5, section 1, of the same act, requires *Collectors to be elected in November, 1854.* It will be observed by section 15 of title 11 that title 5, section 1, is not now in force, but only sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, of title 2, which took effect on the 1st day of *May, 1854. It is the duty of this* Board of Canvassers to make a statement of the whole number of votes given for Mayor of said city, as well as for the several other officers *to be elected* for same city. The law does not recognize, nay, forbids the election of Collector of Taxes and Assessments.

The Collectors will, by Sec. 15, Title XI, of the Act, be in office on the 1st day of January next, this having been carefully provided for by the Legislature, against the remonstrance of the almost entire city. It would be rash in us now to seek to undo an act which the wisdom of the State had approved. We are only to canvass votes given for the officers to be elected. There is no such office to be elected as a Collector of Taxes and Assessments.

JEO. A. DAYTON.

The Board then proceeded to canvass the votes cast for Collector of Taxes and Assessments for the Eastern District, &c., and completed the same; when, on motion, they declared the votes cast for the different officers, stating which person had received the highest number, viz.:

For Mayor.....GEORGE HALL.

On taking up the City Judgeship, a communication was presented from ERASTUS D. CULVER, which stated that proof could be brought forward to show, beyond doubt, that the votes cast for E. D. CULVER, were intended for ERASTUS D. CULVER; and further, that he always signed his name by writing the initials only, and his letters were almost invariably addressed to him in that way.

After some discussion the communication was laid upon the table.

Alderman MURRS moved a resolution to the effect that the Board now declare that Samuel E. Johnson had received the highest number of votes for the office of City Judge.

Alderman HOLT moved to amend that the name of Erastus D. Culver be substituted.

Lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Holt, Brainard, Dayton, Merrill, Barnard, Oliver—6.

NAYS—Fowler, Graham, Willcutt, Linskey, Macey, Woodruff, Russell—7.

The original motion was then put and adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Fowler, Graham, Willcutt, Linskey, Macey, Woodruff, Russell, Dayton.

NAYS—Holt, Brainard, Merrill, Barnard, Oliver—5.

BARNARD, E. Johnson, having received the highest number of votes for City Judge.

The following were then declared as having received the highest number of votes:

Assessor.....HERMAN E. THOMPSON.
Comptroller.....WILLIAM S. LAWS.
Treasurer.....CHARLES H. SWEENY.
Chief of Police.....JOSEPH POST.

All the other officers therefore reported as having been elected were declared to have received the largest number of votes.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Soulé.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 17.

The self-constituted Superintendent of American affairs in Europe and the minion of that Anglo-American press in the United States—the *London Times*—is of the opinion that the refusal of the French Government to permit this gentleman *to pass through France on his way to Spain is a* mere demonstration of personal hostility against him in his private character. According to the infallible expounder of the laws and doctrines of nations, and the rights and duties of American citizens and their Government, Mr. SOULE, the minister, and Mr. SOULE, the American citizen, are two entirely different persons. He has two bodies, two souls, and two distinct and separate identities; and though Mr. SOULE, the private gentleman, was ceremoniously expelled from France, Mr. SOULE, the minister, has no right to consider himself aggrieved, or his country to resent the indignity. This is about the sum total of the reasoning of the Times on this head. Though brief, it is somewhat place of metaphysical subtlety, and will no doubt be entirely satisfactory to the National Intelligencer, as well as that numerous class of Whig Abolition journals whose principal occupation is to take sides against their country in every question where the interests or the honor come in contact with those of other countries, and especially England.

The Times, after pretending to make another distinction of consequence, now dogmatizes and pontificates metaphysically. Mr. SOULE, it seems, is in one and the same time a citizen of the United States and a subject of France. Now, he is in his capacity of minister, the representative of the American Republic, and as such entitled to various privileges by the laws of nations, and having had the good fortune to be born in France, he is according to the established doctrines of legislators, to which the United States are bound to submit, still amenable to the sovereign will and pleasure of the Emperor of France and his Minister of Police. "His grievance," says the Times, in conclusion, "if it is one, is a private one; and though he happens to be a minister of the United States, he has no public official character in France or any other country." Indeed! We shall pass over the assertion that a minister has no public official character, because it involves the great principle of perpetual allegiance and of the indefeasible sovereignty of legislators. Its discussion will settle the question whether any or all the naturalized citizens of the United States owe fealty, and are entitled to the protection of the Government of their choice, or whether they will owe allegiance to that which they have voluntarily renounced because it had long ceased to contribute to their happiness. If the latter principle should be recognized in by the Government of the United States, the millions of adopted citizens to whom the pledge of protection has been given in return for their obligations of fealty must still be considered as bound by the indelible tie of perpetual allegiance to that Government under which they happened to be born, and against which their adopted country, because it is their duty. This was the great point involved in the impressment of our seamen. It produced war once, and would lead to another, if pressed in any direct way by any foreign Government.

This doctrine, though virtually sanctioned by the Know-Nothings, who, in expelling adopted citizens from the democratic fold, are driving them to seek shelter and protection under their ancient tyrannical government, can never be recognized by the Government of the United States. It has now become impossible in the nature of things. The United States must and will protect their citizens, of all classes and denominations. It is a solemn and imperative obligation. It will not be satisfied by a resort to nice metaphysical distinctions, or to mere sophistries, based on the absurd assumption of indefeasible allegiance, which, whether we will or not, now the world has well nigh discarded, and which, if it ever had any meaning, which is problematical, was founded in the grossest ignorance, for it assumed the consent of slaves who, while scarcely able to govern their own affairs, affect to dictate to the world.

The pledge to the American

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLITICAL.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Negligence of the Returning Officers of the Third Ward.

The Supervisor of the Third Ward reported a correction made in the returns from the Third District of the First Ward, which, being amended as subjoined, were received without further objection: Whole number of votes polled for Governor, 379. Of which, for HORATIO SEYMOUR there were 190, for DANIEL ULLMANN 95, for MERRIT H. CLARK 93, and for GREENE C. BRONSON 19.

In the presentation of the returns from the Third Ward, a number of clerical omissions were marked, in order to be submitted to the Inspectors for correction. The omissions occurred principally in the returns for the First District. In most cases the Christian names of the several candidates were represented merely by the initials. In cases in which discrepancies were detected between the mode of writing the names on the Supervisor's returns and the duplicates of the County Clerk, the latter were directed to be sent back for correction. JAS. R. WOOD, for example, appeared on the Supervisor's list as having received a certain number of votes for the office of Governor of the Almshouse, while on the County Clerk's it was written J. R. WOOD.

In the case of A. MCINTYRE for the office of Surrogate, the mere initials appeared in both returns, and as there was no ticket attached from which the Board might presume whether or not the votes were cast for A. MCINTYRE, or ALFRED MCINTYRE, it was directed that the returns for the district be made out in this case in the name of AL MCINTYRE, so far as he had received votes.

In the Supervisor's returns of the votes cast for the candidates for the office of Recorder, the names appeared as F. R. TILLOU, J. H. WHITE, and JAS. M. SMITH, Junr. In the County Clerk's duplicate the names agreed, with the single difference that the junior to the name JAS. M. SMITH, in the latter case, was omitted.

It was decided that as the names of the first two on the tickets were given in full as FRANCIS R. TILLOU and JOHN H. WHITE, there was presumptive evidence of omission on the part of the clerks who made out the Supervisor's returns, and therefore the returns should be sent back for correction.

In reference to the omission of the abbreviation, Junr., in the name of Mr. SMITH in the Superrisor's return, it was considered as immaterial, from its being held legally to be no part of the name.

The name F. WOOD appeared as having received a certain number of votes for the Mayoralty, the initial appearing in both the County Clerk's and the Supervisor's lists.

It was moved that the lists be sent back for revision, inasmuch as the name was obviously intended for FERNANDO WOOD.

Supervisor Wakeman—I cannot allow that; the returns we must make out for F. WOOD, because here there is no discrepancy.

Supervisor Herrick—As I understand the law, every omission that ought to have been supplied should be sent to the Inspectors for revision. I don't believe that any votes were polled for F. WOOD; and there is every probability that the clerks in making out these returns failed to write the name fully when they ought to have done it.

Supervisor Wakeman—How do you know that?

Supervisor Herrick—There is no doubt of it. I don't believe that any of the tickets had the name F. WOOD; it was FERNANDO WOOD on all I have seen.

Supervisor Wakeman—We have no right to assume that all the votes were cast for FERNANDO WOOD. There may have been hundreds for F. WOOD, and we cannot go behind these returns. In Brooklyn the canvassers certified to the election of Mr. JOHNSON over Mr. CULVER, for City Judge, because some of the ballots which were no doubt cast for the latter had the name E. D. CULVER and others EBENEZER D. CULVER, and separate returns were made out for the two names.

Supervisor Herrick—But that is being investigated, and will be all arranged by and-by.

Supervisor Wakeman—The action of the Legislature in this matter does not constitute any precedent for us. The Legislature can do things that we cannot. We can only accept these returns as they appear on their face, and therefore these votes must be entered to the name of F. WOOD.

Supervisor Baird—Are the returns correct as all, without having the different tickets attached?

The President—Yes.

Supervisor Woodward—I think there has been evidence enough educed here to-day to show that the clerks have not done their duty in that district. They are sworn to do it, but it is sufficiently obvious that they have neglected their duties.

Supervisor Herrick—So far as the attaching of these tickets is concerned, it would appear as if there has been a concerted plan that the ticket for JAMES W. BARNES should be given, but no other Mayoralty ticket; I am beginning to see what is going on here. If the people there voted, as I have no hesitation in saying they did, for FERNANDO WOOD, and the returns are given for F. WOOD, there must be a clerical omission. Now, we ought to ask those clerks if they have not made a clerical error in not writing out this name in full. If they say the votes were given for F. WOOD, then let those votes go for F. WOOD, but if they say they were given for FERNANDO WOOD, and that in order to save the City ink and stationery they wrote F. WOOD, then let the mistake be corrected.

Supervisor Wakeman—My friend concedes that upon the face of these returns there is no clerical ambiguity, no mistake whatever; but he says there may be a mistake, and he wants to interpolate into the matter empowering us to see and defining our duties, the right on our part to solicit those clerks if they had not committed some mistake. We have no right to go and solicit these men to make inquiries into the accuracy or inaccuracy of their returns if there be no evidence of it, or no discrepancy observable on their face. We have to take the returns just as they are laid on our table, and if they are regular and correct on their face, we must proceed to canvass them.

Supervisor Herrick—In one of those returns adopted, there is a disagreement. In the County Clerk's return it is J. M. SMITH, and in the Supervisor's it is JAS. M. SMITH. Now, is there any evidence that there is a clerical error there?

Supervisor Wakeman—Yes, they do not agree there, but they have not been received. In this case if Wood there is no discrepancy.

Supervisor Herrick—Then in all cases they should go back and be put right.

Supervisor Wakeman—No; that is not the law.

Supervisor Herrick—Let us hear the law.

The President read from the practical corrections, page 42: "If, upon proceeding to canvass the votes, it shall clearly appear to the Canvassers that in any statement produced to them, certain mistakes are omitted in such statement which should have been inserted, or that any mistakes which are clerical merely, exist, they shall cause the statement to be sent by one of their number, (whom they shall depute for that purpose,) to the town or ward Inspectors and town or ward Canvassers of the town or ward from whom they were received, to have the same corrected, &c."

Supervisor Herrick—That is it. I now move that the Inspectors of the Third Ward be directed to take these votes back and have them corrected, if any error exists.

The President—Is there any one to second that motion?

Supervisor Wakeman—That won't do at all, as I can show you. Here by this motion we are to take back the entire returns of a particular district, and direct the Inspectors and Clerks to revise the whole concern if they discover any errors. The law gives us no such power we have no evidence before us that these returns are wrong, unless in the discrepancies that appear. We can only, therefore, send back those returns in which there is a manifest discordance.

Supervisor Voorhis—You forget the omissions.

Supervisor Wakeman—You must show that there are omissions.

Supervisor Voorhis—The SEYMOUR ticket is left off.

Supervisor Wakeman—They are not required to put the tickets on. All I can say amount to is that when omissions apparently occur, then let the returns be sent back. But in this case no omission is apparent.

Supervisor Voorhis—The same abbreviations appear in all of the returns for the four candidates for the Mayoralty, and there are but three tickets attached here. Now it is fair to presume that since the names are printed in full in the three tickets given, and abbreviated or given only by initials in the returns, as in the case of Mr. WOOD, the full name has been left out through the negligence or oversight of the clerks, and the initial only inserted. I would move then that at the close of the canvass the Supervisor for the Third Ward be directed to ascertain whether or not that is so.

Supervisor Blunt—(Third Ward)—Oh! this settles the whole difficulty. I find here wafered under this large ticket the WOOD Mayoralty ticket.

Several Voices—(anxiously)—Well, how is it printed?

Supervisor Blunt—The name FERNANDO WOOD is printed in full.

Alderman Voorhis—There, now; that proves my position; all the four candidates are now in the same difficulty.

Supervisor Wakeman—I have made this objection in this particular case not because it happened to occur in the returns for FERNANDO WOOD, but because I am determined to do it in every case that occurs while I am present. The suggestions of the gentleman from the Ninth, (Alderman VOORHIS) is hardly correct; we should not send them back at all unless upon evidence on their face that they are wrong clerically. If he should make a motion at the end of the canvass to the effect that the votes for F. WOOD should be taken for FERNANDO WOOD, then that would be perfectly proper, and I might vote in the affirmative myself.

Alderman Voorhis—That is not my motion. I would move that at the close of the canvass for this Ward, the returns be sent back to the Ward Canvassers and clerks, in order to ascertain if the initials of the names of the persons recorded upon the returns were meant respectively for the persons whose names were given in full upon the tickets.

No opposition was made to this motion, and it was seconded and passed.

The Supervisor of the Third Ward presented the remainder of his returns, as subjoined, and the Board, after some conversation as to the readiest and most effective mode of bringing the Ward Inspectors and Canvassers together, in order to rub out erroneous returns to them for clerical revision, adjourned till Saturday (this day) at 12 o'clock noon.

THE POOR OF THE CITY.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Female Assistance Society.

The 41st annual meeting of the New-York Female Assistance Society was held at noon yesterday, in the Hope Chapel. The Annual Report was read by Rev. Dr PALMER, as also the following reports from the Treasurers of the Society and its auxiliary, the Dorcas Society:

Disbursements from November, 1853, to November, 1854	$2,338 21
November, 1853, balance on hand	355 09
1854, collection in Market-street Church	63 32
Subscribers and donors	2,170 80
Total	$2,587 11
	2,338 21
Balance on hand Nov. 17, 1854	$248 90

TREASURER OF THE DORCAS SOCIETY'S REPORT.

Balance on hand November, 1853	$125 82
Subscriptions and donations	408 50
Total	$533 32
Goods purchased	303 22
Balance on hand Nov. 17, 1854	$195 10

One thousand one hundred and fifty garments, and ninety comfortables, were given by the Dorcas to the parent Society during the past Winter.

Upon the reading of the Reports being finished, Rev. Dr. WHEATLEY, of the Bedford-street Church, addressed the ladies assembled, to the following effect:

Ladies of the New-York Assistant Society, and of the New-York Dorcas Society—Again, at your invitation, I am here to address you at another Annual Meeting. Two years ago I stood here to plead the cause of the suffering, and to urge you to go forward in your Angel-like and Heaven-approved work.

He regretted that he was for so many years ignorant of the nature and design of the Societies, and he could only account for it from the fact that they had been so quiet, still, and unostentatious. Those things in nature which make the most noise are not the most useful, viz.: thunder, tornadoes, cataracts.

They had met, he said, to review the past year, to see what has been done to alleviate the miseries of our race—to hear the annual report—to have our minds stirred up by way of remembrance. That report informs us of what has been done—of the garments made and distributed. There is much in that report to cheer you onward. The abodes of poverty have been visited, and the wants of the poor supplied—the friendless have found a friend—the disconsolate, consolation—the perplexed a guide—the sick a physician. Wanderers have been brought home—souls have been converted—a number have passed from the abodes of poverty on earth, whom you have relieved, to the mansions above. The pillow of agony has been smoothed. In fine, the despairing have been cheered.

There was a great deal in that Oriental benediction—"May you die among your kindred." You, ladies, have your beautiful plots in Greenwood—the tenement city of the dead—who go and plant the rose, the flower that reminds us of Eden's first bloom, while many a saddening pang afflicts the last moments of the children of poverty, upon reflecting that their remains must moulder in the common dust of Potter's Field.

What mighty contrasts we have in this great Metropolis—splendid palaces and wretched hovels. We have some clothed in silks and others in rags; some sleep on beds of down and others on a pallet of rags, or on the cold earth; we have wealth and poverty—smiles and tears—joys and sorrows—hope and despair. We have music in our parlors, while the music of many cold attics and damp cellars is sighs and groans.

There is much in the Report that is cheering, but it causes not only gladness but sadness. It tells us that a large amount of human suffering has been urged upon the attention of visitors beyond their ability to meet. Think of suffering, and no power to relieve—of broken hearts, and no power to bind them up—of the naked, and no means to clothe them. The Report excites emotions that are most painful, when it says: "That such are the details of misery exhibited in some of the reports of the visitors, that we shrink from exposing them to public observation." Then there is an unwritten history of woes and sorrows, of sighs and tears, of pains and agonies—a history that cannot be written, it is so revolting, so full of horror. We have only the prologue—we have only been down to the shore of this ocean of suffering—we have merely entered the threshold of this temple of misery. There are tears enough shed by the sick and poor of this City to form a river—there are sighs, which if woven into one another, of sorrow, that would be like the sound of stormy waters.

The reverend speaker then alluded to the nature and objects of the Society and its auxiliary. It was, he said, female. Females have leisure; females have sympathy. The objects are great, glorious, godlike—to assist the sick poor, comforting the aged, strangers, shipwrecked widows and orphans. The Society proposes to assist all as far as able, without reference to color or nation; it proposes to sow beside all waters. The Society is careful that its funds should be appropriated to the proper objects. None are relieved until they are first visited. It regards the soul as well as the body. Having noticed the nature and object of the Society, he placed before the members motives calculated to induce them to go forward in the good work. In alluding to the example of Dorcas, he said: The Dorcas Society here is an auxiliary—that the report unknew edges part and parcel of this Society—its right hand. He hoped, he said, the ladies of the Dorcas Society, whose hands made the garments that have made the needy rejoice—those comfortables (he liked the word comfortables, it is such a comfortable word) have made those comfortable who would otherwise have been very uncomfortable.

When you ladies are dead, and the hands that made those garments lie cold across your breast, widows will weep and show the garments you made; and though no Peter may be there to call your name and say "Arise," the resurrection of the life will watch your dust, and you shall be found among the number who have done good. There will be, he said, more than ordinary suffering this Winter—the cholera has made many widows and orphans—the accidents, wrecks and disasters of all kinds have largely added to our lists—financial embarrassments, not a panic, but a stern reality—the high prices of provisions. He appealed to them in the name of the sick, poor and infirm—and shall the appeal be in vain? Christian mother, when in your warm parlor this Winter, think how many are suffering with cold—when you sit down at your table, loaded with plenty, think how many go to bed supperless—when you are surrounded with friends, think how many are friendless. Christian widow, to you we make our appeal in behalf of the sick poor. Shall we appeal in vain? Humanity forbid. Go on, therefore, in your good work, and blessings the choicest shall be the inheritance of you and your posterity forever.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

Directresses.—Mrs. Wm. Gallaher, Mrs. Silas Brown, Mrs. D. Lyon, Mrs. Jeremiah Skidmore.

Treasurer.—Mrs. S. Cochran.

Secretaries.—Miss M. Post, Recording Secretary; Mrs. D. Palmer, Corresponding Secretary.

Managers.—Mrs. Warren Carter, Mrs. J. Grenade, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. J. D. Otter, Mrs. Dr. Green, Miss Maynard, Mrs. P. Neefus, Mrs. Shaffer, Mrs. Wicker, Mrs. A. Edwards, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Gillet, Mrs. Truslow.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Friday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M., at the Consistory of the Dutch Church, Fourth-street and Lafayette-place.

City Missionary—Ninth Ward Branch.

A meeting in behalf of the New-York City Tract Missionary Society was held last evening in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Waverley-place, LEWIS E. JACKSON, Esq., presiding.

After the usual devotional exercises, the Chairman remarked that they were met to encourage and strengthen one another in the blessed work of carrying the gospel to the poor.

Rev. W. HATT, Missionary of the First and Second Wards, and Mr. HORTON, Missionary of the Seventh Ward, were then introduced, who made many interesting statements, showing the practical operations and usefulness of the City Mission, in their several fields of labor.

The Chairman then read the following general summary of results in the Ninth Ward, for the year, remarking that the statistical tables could, at best, give but an imperfect view of the real good accomplished:

Number of visitors, 108; number of tracts distributed, 93,500; Bibles supplied to the destitute, 100; Testaments supplied to children and others, 75; volumes lent from the Ward Libraries, 200; children gathered into Sabbath Schools, 500; children gathered into Public Schools, 6; persons gathered into Bible classes, 4; persons induced to attend Church, 100; temperance pledges obtained, 15; District prayer-meetings held, 40; Backsliders reclaimed, 6; persons hopefully converted, 15; converts united with Evangelical Churches, 15.

Clothes for Poor Children.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We are sure there must be thousands of people at this time of the year who have in their houses quantities of old clothing for children. This is usually thrown or given away indiscriminately. We would beg, through your columns, for a share for those whom we are sending into the country, and for those whom we find sometimes too poorly clad for the Public Schools.

A little gift wisely used of this kind, may do a great good. Will not the comfortable and rich remember the poor? The bundles can be called for, if the address is left at our office. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

The Centre—Mr. Barnum in Law, &c.

An important and able opinion has been rendered by Judge ROOSEVELT upon the validity of assignments of mortgages when they are not recorded. The case is that of Kellogg *vs.* Buckley. In this case the owner of a bond and mortgage assigned it to Mr. Buckley, delivering the bond and mortgage at the same time. The assignment was not recorded. The owner subsequently went to Mr. Kellogg and told him he wished to sell him a bond and mortgage but excused himself from producing it, by saying that it was locked up in a safe, and that he was unable to get the safe open, but that he would find the mortgage upon record. Mr. Kellogg agreed to purchase it, and took from the original owner, an assignment which he had recorded. The question then arose who was entitled to the bond and mortgage, Mr. Kellogg or Mr. Buckley. The question was referred to Joseph S. Bosworth, Esq., who is now one of the Judges of the Superior Court, and he reported in favor of the first taker, holding that an assignment of a bond and mortgage when they are delivered at the time of the assignment, need not be put on record. From this decision an appeal was taken and sustained by the General Term, Judge ROOSEVELT dissenting. The question is one of great interest, the profession having been generally accustomed to consider the recording of an assignment under such circumstances not essential; and it is in fact seldom done. The authorities, at present, stand pretty evenly balanced—Judge ROOSEVELT and Judge BOSWORTH taking one ground, and Judges MITCHELL and CLARKE the other. We understand that the case will probably be carried up to the Court of Appeals.

It will be seen, by reference to another column, that Mr. BARNUM has obtained an injunction against Mr. HARRIS to prevent his publishing a handbill, which Mr. BARNUM says, will bring his autobiography into disrepute. Read the complaint, a copy of which we give in full. It is worth reading.

A report of the result of the examination of applicants for admission to the bar will be found under its appropriate head.

Legal Examinations.

The following gentlemen, upon examination, were duly admitted to practice in the courts of this State: ELBERT L. ANDERSON, FRANCIS BANKS, JOHN J. CHALLONER, GEORGE D. KELLOG, HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., P. MUNFORD and WILLIAM A. STERLING, Esqs. Mr. BANKS is a connection of the law publishing firm of BANKS, GOULD & Co., of this City and Albany. Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., is a son of the well known lawyer of the same name, of this City. Mr. STERLING is the gentleman whose valedictory address at the New-York University we reported in the TIMES two years since.

These applicants for admission whose names are not given above, are requested to meet at the office of RICHARD S. EMMETT, No. 45 William-street, on Monday, at 3 P. M.

JOSEPH L. JERRIGAN was also admitted yesterday as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court. He will occupy the place of the late EDWARD SANDFORD, Esq., in the firm of which that gentleman was a member.

The New Steamship Cuba.

The new steamship Cuba, which left the City on Thursday on a trial trip to Norwich, Conn., fully came up to the expectations of her admirers. She is to be attached immediately to the New-Orleans and Mobile line of steamships.

The hull of the Cuba was built at SAMUEL STEVENS' ship-yard, Williamspoint. Strength and durability were sedulously consulted in use of first quality material and workmanship. She is 600 tons burden, length of keel 200 feet, breadth of beam 34 feet, and depth of hold 9 feet.

The engine of the Cuba was constructed at the Fulton Iron Works, foot of Gerlaxa-street, New-York. It is a vertical beam engine, 56 feet cylinder, with 10 feet stroke. The main boiler is 30 feet long and 11 feet wide, and weighs 29,000 pounds, being the largest boiler of any steamship in the United States. The engine is 500 horse power, and in beauty of finish stands unrivaled. Everything about it, the steam chest, side pipes, work shafts, injection handles and stands are most minutely polished. Her interior furnishing and accommodations are first class. She is also full sail rigged.

The *Cuba* is owned by JAMES L. DAY of Norwich, Conn., and forms the eighth steamship connection with the New-Orleans and Mobile line.

The Historical Society's Celebration.

Arrangements are now completed for the celebration of the Historical Society's Semi-Centennial anniversary on Monday. The Oration of Mr. BANCROFT will be delivered at Niblo's at 3 P. M. of that day. The Anniversary Dinner will take place at the Astor House at 6 P. M. It is expected that Mr. EVERETT will be among the guests present from Massachusetts.

The officers of the Society have spared no pains in endeavoring to make this an occasion worthy of the age and character of their body. Those who assisted at the foundation in 1804 are nearly all gone, but enough yet remain to connect the present and the past; and their comparisons of the result of fifty years will be a peculiar and interesting feature of the celebration.

Anti-Slavery Lectures.

The New-York Anti-Slavery Society announces this morning a very attractive set of lectures for the coming season. Of course, all will treat of the same theme; but they will speak of it in different ways. The list of speakers promised comprises the names of the following gentlemen: Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, Rev. HENRY W. BEECHER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, GARRISON, Dr. BELLOWS, CASSIUS M. CLAY, J. R. GIDDINGS, ANTOINETTE BROWN and HORACE GREELEY.

The Veterans of 1812.

A meeting of the Veteran Corps of 1812 was held last evening.

General VAN RENSSELAER, General-in-Chief of the Veterans of the State of New-York, entered the room, and was received with great applause. In reply to repeated calls, he made a few remarks relative to the prospects of obtaining by act of the coming Legislature, a liquidation of the claims of Veterans of 1812 against the State. He also explained a new plan for reorganizing the Veterans throughout the State.

The Late Riots.

A public meeting will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday evening, 27th inst., for the benefit of the families of the citizens who lost their lives at the late riot in Williamsburg. Several distinguished speakers will address the meeting, and Hon. JAMES HARPER will preside.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen....FRIDAY, Nov. 17.

A large number of papers which passed the third reading were adopted. Among which were several from the Committee on Finance, concurring to remit personal tax against several persons.

REPORTS ADOPTED ON THIRD READINGS.

To open Sixty-seventh-street from river to river, where not already opened. In favor of regulating, &c., Amity-street, between No. 129 and McDougal-street. In favor of regulating, &c., Thirty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway. In favor of regulating and paving Thirty-ninth-street from Seventh and Eighth-avenues. In favor of setting curb and gutters in Grand-streets, between Madison and Corlear-streets. To flag Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Eighth-avenues.

To flag Willett-street, between Grand and Broome-streets. To flag Eighth-avenue between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-streets. To open One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first-streets forthwith. To pave, &c., Fifth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-sixth-streets. To regulate Eighty-fifth-street from Third-avenue to East River. In favor of macadamizing Bloomingdale Road from One Hundred and Ninth-street to Manhattan-street. To regulate the salary of Corporation Attorney at three thousand dollars per annum. To pay F. A. Tallmadge and Jno. Anderson, Jr., for counsel fees in defending Geo. Elliott in retaining his seat as Councilman of the Thirty-second District. To flag Eighty-ninth-street from Third to Fifth-avenues. To flag, &c., Thirty-first-street, between Madison and Fifth-avenues. To flag Delancy-street. To flag Rose-street. To build engine house for Engine Company No. 3. To purchase the painting of the High Bridge in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council. To pay the bills of Drs. Fell, Squib, Hall, Henry, and Harris, for medical services at various station-houses. In relation to the reception of Capt. R. Creighton.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be authorized to advertise proposals for estimates for paving Chatham-street and square, the Bowery, a part of the Fourth-avenue, and around Union-square, with granite or trap blocks, in the manner called "Belgian Pavement," the same to be presented to the Common Council for confirmation, and to be estimated for in six distinct parts or sections. In relation to removing pump corner Hudson and Spring-streets. To repair sidewalk in Elm-street.

The Board disposed of about two hundred papers, most of which were of trivial importance, and adjourned till 20th inst., at 6 o'clock.

THE ARCTIC.

Letter from Mr. Chandler White.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On my arrival here from Newfoundland, I learned for the first time that Messrs. W. W. GILBERT and WM. GINOX, Jr., passengers by the *Arctic*, had been using the public prints to justify themselves and calumniate Capt. SLUTTER, of the *Victoria*, and myself.

It seems that they were present, (whether designedly or not, I cannot say,) when we called at Consul NEWMAN'S, by his request, at 10 o'clock of the evening of October 9, to get his final answer; and when that person declined to take any responsibility, some one present said that the *Victoria* ought to be sent without any charge, or at the utmost for $50 per day. Having before experienced the gratification of saving a fellow-being from a watery grave, I did not feel disposed to barter for so paltry a consideration the pleasure and high privilege I then promised myself, of aiding in the rescue of the *Arctic's* passengers.

Indeed those individuals must have been as devoid of sagacity, as they seem to be of truth, not to have known that I saw through their shallow device to glorify themselves at the cost of others; and as to any *bona fide* offer for the *Victoria's* services, I had none from any person whatever—anything to the contrary is a *false pretence*. Being convinced at NEWMAN'S office that there was only "sound, signifying nothing," I did not choose to waste any time by prolonging the brief interview. I directed Capt. SLUTTER to make the necessary repairs as soon as possible, and to meet me at 6 next morning to search for a cargo of coal.

Messrs. GILBERT and GINOX, when they published their statement, ought to have known that I had sent the *Victoria* at my own risk and cost; for the matter was published in the *Neufoundlander* before they left St. Johns. I was not then acquainted with the persons at the Consul's office; but I as was afterwards told that one of them at the time of the wreck, either was, or, sought to be, the affianced lover of a lady whom he abandoned to her fate, and yet himself with his prog in his pocket on board the life-boat, I had no difficulty, in recognizing the grandiloquent gentleman.

The other individual who owes that in his efforts to save his own precious self, he jumped over shrieking women, states what he knows is not the truth, when he says that he or his co-adventurers ever waited on me with regard to towing the *Victoria*; and if he ever sent for me I have not been aware of the honor.

Had either of the individuals been very anxious about their friends, they might easily have found Capt. SLUTTER, or myself, before or after I called at Consul NEWMAN'S.

One word as to the aspersions cast upon Capt. SLUTTER. He had not sleep or rest for a greater part of the boisterous voyage just terminated. He was exhausted. Yet, at my request, promptly, and within half an hour after the *Victoria* was made fast, and while GILBERT and GINOX were snug in the Consul's boarding-house, he was out trying to get coal to put in board that night. And let me tell those individuals that under his rough sailor's garb he had a warm heart, with a zeal that would have spurred conduct which every honest man and virtuous woman must consider as opposed to manhood.

At an inclement season, having several hundred men on our line, living in tents where snow had already fallen, 300 miles from St. John's, depending upon the *Victoria* for supplies of provisions, and for the means of getting home, and when, had she been lost or damaged, the consequence to the Company I represented and to me individually would have been *fearful*, I alone gladly took the responsibility and the risk; but, it seems, only to be misrepresented, to have the feelings of my friends outraged, and be in my absence parliamentarily assailed.

Yours, very Respectfully,
CHANDLER WHITE.

Fort Hamilton, Nov. 16, 1854.

The Case of the Messrs. Ibbotson.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The statement which appeared in your paper of the 17th inst., in an *advertisement* over the signature of SAM'L F. IBBOTSON, "that a short time before I commenced proceedings against him I stated to him that I should include him as a party, (even although innocent), in order to cut him off from being a witness for his brother, H. I. IBBOTSON," cannot be true for two reasons. First, I have always considered him the worst of the two. Second, I have not spoken to him within seven months.

In reference to their joint advertisement, I have only to say that they will have ample time to clear themselves from the charges made against them, which will be supported in every particular, *not by one witness*, but by documents in their own hand-writing and by a cloud of witnesses.

If they can clear themselves I shall be among the first to congratulate them. But it will be quite soon enough for them to *advertise* when that very desirable result is realized. Respectfully, G. M. CHAPMAN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1854.

The Post-Office Delays and Troubles.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854.

Your article of this morning was well put, and will do service. There is evidently a screw loose somewhere. I am in the habit of sending and receiving letters daily by the Southern mail. Coming this way, all is well; but going to Washington, at least one-third of the time, they are delayed *one day*. The fault, then, is here. Otherwise I should not *receive* my letters regularly, as I do.

Again: Why does not Mr. FOWLER enlarge his *box* accommodation, and thus facilitate the letters of merchants? Why *does* he send circulars to the occupants of boxes and refuse to put any letters in them unless they are addressed to their care? Why compel merchants to club together and take in a friend, and then charge that friend the full yearly price—four dollars? Why can't our *little* New-York office be conducted as efficiently as the *great* London office? The French Post-Office is in the main well conducted, but they have an unfortunate rule—an exploded one *here*—directing the prepayment of all letters for this country. Their rule is very arbitrary and unjust, and sometimes causes very distressing consequences. A little while ago a letter was mailed in Paris by the wife of a gentleman of this City, advising him that she, with her whole family, would take passage in the *Arctic*. The letter not having been prepaid, the first knowledge the husband had that his family were on board the *Arctic*, was in the published list of passengers brought out by a subsequent steamer. Mr. FOWLER cannot correct the postal laws of France, of course, but he can send letters from his office regularly, at stated times, if he can put *this* and *that* together.

LONG ISLAND.

TRIAL OF RIOTERS.

The Williamsburg Riots—Participants on Trial.

The trial of *eighteen* men, on a charge of participating in the riots at the polls in Williamsburg, on Election Day, was commenced in the Police Court, before Justice BOSWELL and the Mayor, on Thursday. The testimony given on this occasion should not be confounded with that adduced before the Coroner of Williamsburg.

The People vs. Patrick Fagan, John Lyons, Michael O'Brien, John Nolan, P. H. Doyle, Wm. Nolan, Patrick Tralan, Edward McHugh, Patrick Cooney, John Curly, Patrick McCue, (of North Second-street,) Patrick McCue, (of Sixth-street,) Edward O'Brien, John Moran, William Fagan, James Reed, Nicholas Burke and John Linsky.

THURSDAY, Nov. 16.

The defendants above named were brought up at the Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of participating in a riot on the 7th of November, and beating one William Henry Harrison and John B. Smith, either as principals or accessories. They pleaded not guilty to the arraignment.

Philip B. Crooke, Esq., defended the Fagans, and N. B. Lapaugh, Esq., the prisoners generally. The People were represented by R. C. Underhill, Esq., District Attorney.

The Court was densely crowded by the friends of the accused, and citizens generally, who watch with the greatest anxiety the investigation of this disastrous and deplorable riot.

It was intimated by the District Attorney that it was most likely that one or more of the accused would be called to answer to a more serious charge than simple misdemeanor.

Charles Silkworth sworn, says—I reside at No. 69 Grand-street, Williamsburg; know John Lyons, Michael O'Brien and Patrick McCue by name, not the others; attended the poll corner of North Sixth and Second-streets, on the 7th November, as challenger; the ballots were received in the hall, where I stood and remained until dragged out; there was skirmishing, more or less, all day, and whenever I challenged a vote, was threatened; John Lyons, John Curly, Michael O'Brien, and others, were the persons who dragged me out; I am a resident of that Ward, and entitled to vote; was beat, kicked, badly bruised, and carried home in a wagon; had to remain in bed the next day; did not notice any weapons in the crowd; the words made use of when dragging me out were, "Pull the son of a bitch out," "kill him," and soforth; the row commenced about 12 o'clock in the day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crooke.—I left New-York three years ago last May, in the steamship *Motoz*, running from New-Orleans to Texas; remained at Galveston a month or more; cannot say how long I remained in Texas, may be two years; staid a few days at New-Orleans and came on to New-York in May last; worked as a ship-carpenter and various trades; worked in a saw-mill; turned my hand to any trade, and if I did not succeed in one, tried another; did not vote this election; came over to Williamsburg on the every day I landed, considering the place my home where James Bagley lives, who married my sister.

The witness being asked why he left the ship, refused to say.

District Attorney—The question is unimportant.

Mr. Crooke—It may not be important to you, but it is to us. We want to get at this gentleman's antecedents. He is at the bottom of the whole affair.

Mayor Wall—Answer the question, if you are not afraid of criminating yourself by answering.

Witness—I left the ship because she was wide in a sea and because I was persuaded by a young man to leave.

Counsel—Do you belong to a secret society?

Witness—I decline to answer the question.

Counsel—You must answer it.

District Attorney—Then I object. (Objection sustained by the Court.)

Counsel—Do you belong to any Society?

Witness—I belong to the Order of United Americans.

Counsel—Are they bound by any oath or secret obligation?

Witness—The by-laws are open to any one that wishes to get hold of them.

Counsel—What do those by-laws affirm?

Witness—I have not read them through.

The District Attorney objected to this line of examination.

Counsel—I want to know whether this is a religious or an irreligious society. The result may show that the witness is not admissible as evidence. He may not believe in the sanctity of an oath. What do you understand to be the principles of that society?

Objected to. (Objection sustained by the Court.)

Witness—I have a member of that Society who voted at the polls; his name is Harvey; I disremember if there were any others; my memory is good upon anything I take particular notice of, not otherwise; I was refused admittance to the Inspector's room, and stood outside; challenged voters hap-hazard—disremember how many—over a dozen certainly, especially those who did not look like having votes; the men who dragged me out wanted me to vote—said I would when I got ready; in about ten minutes after was dragged out, having previously warned them to keep off; disremember having struck anybody; cannot say how I was got out—whether hoisted or kicked; I expect I was on my feet; was not frightened and had no cause to be so.

Cross-examination resumed by Mr. Lapaugh.—I cast a vote in Texas, in Liberty County, I believe; I cannot say how long I resided in any particular County, but staid in that particular County more than six months; voted there in 1853, at the Fall election; the arrangement that I should watch the poll in the Fourteenth Ward was made at a party at Mr. Thayer's; had a glass of whiskey too, but I really cannot say when sort of a case it was; never looked at it; disremember if Jerry Mahoney gave it to me; tried to get it out when first struck, but could not; had plug in tobacco chew and warned as a special deputy sheriff; the cash was under my coat; had notified my captain that I was not on duty on the 7th.

The District Attorney said that any citizen had a right to challenge votes.

Mr. Crooke—Yes, but not capriciously, so as to create a riot.

The District Attorney put a few more questions to Silkworth, to show that he had not in any way provoked a riot, beyond exercising his right to challenge votes.

After a consultation with counsel, it was concluded to adjourn the Court till 10 o'clock this morning. Several of the accused were admitted to bail, and so much did liberty cheer, after a dreary imprisonment, one tall Irishman exclaimed, "Glory be to God! we have some friends." Wives and other relations were in Court with the needful.

SECOND DAY—Friday, Nov. 17.

The examination was resumed at 11 o'clock this morning. On calling the names of the accused, John Lyons, Patrick H. Doyle and Edward McCue failed to appear. Officer Van Dyke was dispatched for them, and Lyons and McCue were produced; subsequently, Mr. Doyle turned up.

W. H. Clunk, sworn; Was at the polls between 12 and 1½ o'clock, on election day; saw a crowd of I should say 400 people there; the disturbance commenced shortly after 1 o'clock; it originated by some one trying to vote, and having his vote challenged; a man came out of a yard adjoining the polls with a hoe; he pursued somebody; do not know whether he hit any one; then in the first violence I saw; the Deputy Sheriffs managed to clear the sidewalk; the crowd accented them; recognize two among the crowd, Patrick McCue and Patrick McHugh; one was fighting with his fists, and the other with a piece of board; I saw McCue with a staver; should think it was a board; do not remember any of the accused besides the two named; heard the report of a pistol; was opposite to the polls in Second-street; fighting was going on when I left; saw Officer John Secret there; saw several knocked down; knew Harrison by sight, but did not see him there; picked up young man in the street who was lying senseless; he works for a pump maker in Grand-street; do not know his name; gave him in charge of his friends.

Cross-examined—The deputies came in a body of about from twelve to fifteen; judged they were deputies by their having clubs; did not see them hit any one; heard them say "down the polls."

Giles Smith sworn; Lives at No. 88 North Second-street; was at the polls corner North Sixth and Second-streets all day except about half an hour; was inside; saw Silkworth there; he was not dragged out; inside were made such as "put the — of a b— out;" some men who are here were present; saw James Reed, John Lyons and John Curley; do not know whether they were voters or not; cannot identify who had hold of Silkworth; the three persons I named were among those who seized him; went away a few minutes after to dinner; when I returned all was quiet around the polls; there was more excitement around the polls when I came back than is usual at an election; men were talking about what had happened, but there was no quarreling; Lyons said Silkworth was not a voter; did not see an inspector entertain the objection; do not remember that Lyons said that Silkworth had no right to challenge votes.

By Mr. Crooke—Do you belong to the Order of United Americans?

Objected to by District Attorney. After debate it was admitted.

A.—I did belong to the Order some years ago, but do not at present.

Q.—Did you take any oath or engagement upon joining that order?

Ruled out by Court.

A.—Saw Lyons and Curley when Silkworth was dragged out; every man who wanted to vote could vote, so far as my know

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motion day in all the Courts. No Jury cases taken up.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 17.

Before Judge Nelson and Judge.

The remainder of the argument calendar was called through this morning.

Judge Nelson announced to the Bar that the case of Gibbons vs. The Panama Railroad Company—a jury case—would be heard to-morrow; that on Monday, the motion for a new trial in the case of Captain Smith, convicted of being engaged in the Slave-trade, would be heard; that on Tuesday, the case of Tyson vs. Hallough and the appeal case of the ship Americus, would go heard, and that no cases would be heard during the day here after Tuesday, as there were already as many cases argued as would occupy the time of the Judges for consultation and decision before his departure.

The Court then adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nov. 17.

Before Judge Betts.

The case of *William D. Pierce* vs. *The* steamer *Gazelle* was taken up to-day. The suit is brought by the owner of the schooner John Sindl, to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between the steamboat and the schooner. The libellant alleges that the schooner left New-York on the 24 March, 1854, bound for Bath, Me., with a cargo of corn and meal, and being in charge of a competent Hell Gate pilot; that about 11 o'clock in the forenoon she was going through the Gate, with but very little wind, but with the tide, and having a boat was towing her five in a proper way, and was about abreast "Niggers" Point, when the propeller was come about half a mile round, that the propeller could have gone either side of the vessel, but was so carelessly handled that she ran into her bow on, and cut her through so that she sunk in about 10 minutes, for which he claims damages to about $3,000.

The Universal Steamboat Company, claimants of the Gazelle, deny that the collision was occasioned by their boat, and say that as she was towing Niggers Point, the schooner was seen heading across the true tide, and apparently trying to get into the eddy, by which, indeed, and that in the course into it, the true tide, which was strong, carried her against the point; that the schooner was out of her course and was carelessly managed, and had no one at her helm, and was old and unseaworthy, and the steamboat is not liable for the damages. Testimony was taken. For libellant, Mr. Everts and Mr. Van Santvoord; for claimants, Mr. Leveridge and Mr. Cushing.

The case *Henry Nesmith and Arnet A. Bitner* vs. *The Gazelle*, which is brought by the owners of the cargo to recover for the loss, is being tried with the other. The damages are laid at $7,000.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 16.

Before Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.

RECORDING ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Kelsey vs. *Bobbley*.—The facts in this case appear sufficiently in the dissenting opinion of his Honor Judge Roosevelt, given below. The majority of the Court ordered that the report of the referee be reversed and a new trial granted. No opinion was rendered in favor of this decision. Judge Roosevelt dissented from this conclusion, and delivered the following opinion in support of his dissent:

The question raised by this case relates to the effect of an omission to record a first assignment of a bond and mortgage, as against a second bona fide purchaser of the same securities.

The securities, it appears, were not merely assigned, but, as usual in such transactions, actually delivered to the first purchaser. The second purchaser, however, at the time of his purchase, was assured that they were merely locked up in a safe, the key of which could not be opened, preserved; and the records, on examination, carefully searched, if by law they ever can change such a mortgage, that no previous assignment had been made. Which, then, under these circumstances, of two innocents, both alike deceived by a third, is to be the loser—the first purchaser, who relied on the possession of his security, and the formal engagement of the mortgagee that he would not make a subsequent assignment, or the second purchaser, who overlooked the possession and relied on the formal assurance of the mortgagee that he had not already made a prior assignment?

The question is one of great practical importance, as many persons, it is believed, who take transfers of collateral mortgage securities, wholly omit, unless a formal demand has been necessary, to record their assignments, leaving the record of the mortgages themselves and the possession of the securities a sufficient protection.

The statute relating to the proof and recording of conveyances of real estate and the recording of mortgages, (these are the words of its title, 1 R. S., 756,) requires "every conveyance of real estate" to be recorded; and provides that "every such conveyance not so recorded shall be void as against subsequent purchasers in good faith and for a valuable consideration of the same real estate, or any portion thereof, of whom the conveyance shall be first duly recorded." Were a bond, though accompanied by the collateral security of land, to be well credited, is personal, and not real estate. It passes with the mortgage, on the death of the owner, to his administrator and not to his heir. A conveyance, therefore, of a bond and mortgage—in other words an assignment—is not "a conveyance of real estate," and so a conveyance which, unless otherwise made so, is not subject to the recording act.

By a subsequent section, however, (§ 44, 36,) it is declared that the term conveyance, as used in the statute, shall be construed to embrace every instrument of writing by which any estate or interest in real estate is created, aligned, mortgaged or assigned, or by which the title to any real estate may be affected, in law or equity; except wills and testaments, leases for a term not exceeding three years, and executory contracts for the sale or purchase of lands.

This language, it must be admitted, is very comprehensive. It would seem, on first inspection, to require the recording of every instrument assigning an interest in real estate, with the exception of wills and executory contracts and one year leases. The question nevertheless still recurs, is an assignment of a bond and mortgage or a lease, an assignment of an interest in real estate? If it be so, it can only be made by writing. And yet the Courts have held, and it has been the settled law for years, that a bond and mortgage may be effectually transferred by the mere delivery of the securities. 11 Johns., 548, 19 do., 325. If then writing is not necessary, how can calling it so—or rather how is recording prescribed when there is no writing to record? Neither is it conclusive if bond be deemed it is interpretable—that the assignment is so far as all events or respects merely the bond, whether in writing or otherwise, need not be recorded—the first assignee holds that against all the world. He then, and he alone, may receive payment and acknowledge satisfaction, and if the bond is paid the debt is gone, and with it the mortgage usually collateral to the bond.

Plausibly, therefore, the second assignee in such a case draws to very nature of the instrument, can take nothing. He knows that, or ought to know it, when he deals with second mortgages. It is one of the well-understood attributes to that species of security. He may partially guard himself by taking a written admission of the mortgagor that the debt remains due and that there is no defence or offset. But when he finds that the mortgagee is not in possession of the securities, there is the unpeopled difficulty, and the purchaser is bound to know it, that they may have been previously assigned by mere delivery. The very non possession of the instruments is abundant evidence that they may be, and, indeed, ordinarily speaking, must be in possession of some other person; and that other person, notwithstanding the absence of any record of his ownership, may be the lawful owner. In that the necessary, and under such circumstances, to take the more assurance of the fellow, out of possession, that he has made no previous sale. Or if he do, then disregarding the natural dictates of prudence, he should be not be compelled to abide by his folly, if the assurance turns out to be false? What equity has he in such case against the first purchaser, invested with both the possession and the legal title? Law side the verdict, not the distrust. Hence, where a party took a mortgage on a bond from an apparent owner having the evidence of without inquiry on the premises, he was held not to be a bona fide mortgagee to entitle him to relief as against the true owner in possession of the property, although the fact of such owner was not on record.

These of such a case be an insuperable legal difficulty in holding that a person can be the owner of the bond, and another, at the same time, and for the same amount, the owner of the mortgage. Of what value is that ownership which another has the power, and the right, at his own pleasure, to destroy? For pleasure it will hardly be assumed that payment of the bond, to the lawful and actual holder of the bond, will, *ipso facto*, put an end to the mortgage which is merely collateral to it. A transfer, it has been held, will have that effect. With what consistency then can the Court adjudge the mortgage, in such case, to belong to the second purchaser? Would it not be much the same as holding that A. may be the owner of a house which B. has the right to do what he pleases with? Such ownership is a contradiction in terms, it is fair to say.

In James vs. Morey, 2 Cowen, 246, it was decided by the late Court of Errors, that although an assignment of a mortgage may be recorded, yet, merely to protect the purchaser from a second sale, no matter of legal right, it need not be.

"Where the mortgagee," says Mr. Justice Woodworth, "makes a second assignment, the assignee knows that a prior assignment may have been made, and consequently must, as to that fact, repose on the responsibility and integrity of his assignor. If he should be deceived, it is more equitable that he should suffer, than to divest the right of the first assignee, who had complied with the legal notice."

This decision of the late Court of Errors was made, it is said, on the construction of the former, and not of the existing recording act. The grounds, however, on which it is placed, it will be seen, are equally applicable to both. Nor is it correct, as I understand that there is any material difference in the wording of the two statutes. As amended by the act of 1840, it is contended, it is "conveyance of an interest in real estate." Now, the old act, like the new, provided for the recording of every conveyance or other writing whereby any of the said lands may be affected in law or equity." The new law, it is true, omits the word "equity." But that word, as it will be seen, may be fully entitled by applying it to leasehold interests. A term of years already existing is transferred by assignment, and assignment, in fact, the ordinary form of the instrument of transfer.

Both cases, then, and authority, therefore, it seems to me, have been duly considered, and the result is, not only to hold that a person can be the owner of the bond, and another, at the same time, and for the same amount, the owner of the mortgage. Of what value is that ownership which another has the power, and the right, at his own pleasure, to destroy, at any time and at all times, to destroy! For pleasure it will hardly be assumed that payment of the bond, to the lawful and actual holder of the bond, will, *ipso facto*, put an end to the mortgage which is merely collateral to it. A transfer, it has been held, will have that effect. With what consistency then can the Court adjudge the mortgage, in such case, to belong to the second purchaser? Would it not be much the same as holding that A. may be the owner of a house which B. has the right to do what he pleases with? Such ownership is a contradiction in terms, it is fair to say.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1854.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on Monday Morning, Nov. 20, in ample season for the mails per steamship North Star. It will contain a condensed Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 25 cents per copy.

To Correspondents.

Communications which receive our attention. All articles proposing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Communications intended for insertion must be addressed, plain and concise, to the editor, in addition. If used, it will be thereby paid for.

The Governor Elect.

The official returns from all the counties except New-York have been thoroughly sifted, and, giving the outside figures for SEYMOUR in the City, taken from the poll-books returned to the Board of Canvassers, the State result is a clear plurality for MYRON H. CLARK, for Governor, of 268 votes. The Albany *Evening Journal* of last night differs from our own table only 9 votes, making 277 for CLARK. We do not think there can be much doubt in regard to Mr. C.'s plurality.

The plurality of Mr. RAYMOND over Mr. LENNON, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, will reach 25,000—possibly 30,000 votes. The plurality for Mr. FITZGERALD, Whig Canal Commissioner, is also very large, and that for Mr. DOWNS, Whig Prison Inspector, not less decided, though below Mr. FITZGERALD in the sum total of votes.

It is proper to add that there are rumors at Albany that a considerable number of ballots for H. SEYMOUR instead of *Horatio* Seymour have been thrown out of the official canvass in some of the Counties; though nothing is said in regard to similar irregularities in the ballots voted for Mr. CLARK. The result, in the closeness of the run, is almost without precedent in this State. The ultimate difference to be established by the State Board of Canvassers promises to be smaller than in the celebrated contest between HUNT and SEYMOUR in 1850.

The County Canvass.

The County Canvass makes slow headway. The First and Second Wards have been canvassed, but the returns from the Third have been returned to the Inspectors for revision, in consequence of clerical errors.

The limit allowed by law to the Board of Canvassers is twenty days. Of these, four have elapsed. Nineteen Wards still remain to be canvassed. The results so far are quite immaterial.

Kings County Canvass.

We publish this morning the official canvass of Kings County. The Canvassers return all the candidates as elected who have been previously announced as such, with the single exception of JOHNSON for City Judge. Mr. CULVER is thrown overboard, on the allegation that a sufficient number of votes bearing *his full name* was not cast. A considerable number of ballots bore Mr. CULVER's name *with the initials* only; and these were rejected by the Board. On the face of the returns, counting these votes, Mr. CULVER appears to be elected by two to three hundred majority. The question of election will undoubtedly be appealed to the *Courts of Law*.

The Riots in Williamsburg.

The origin and extent of the recent Election Riots in Williamsburg, are very clearly stated in the voluminous testimony which is published in this morning's TIMES. We surrender so much of our space to the publication of these details in consideration of the great importance which attaches to the question at issue. The circumstances of the riots are well known already. On Election Day, a number of Special Deputies were on service at the polls in Williamsburg. One of these persons, observing a man about to vote, as it appeared to him, under suspicious circumstances, saw fit to challenge. Affront was taken at this; a cry was raised to eject the challenger, and he was accordingly shoved violently out of the room, and a general fight ensued. It seems to be established by the testimony of eye-witnesses, that the attack upon the Deputies was begun by parties, apparently Irishmen, whose battle-cry was opposition to the "Know-Nothings." In the course of the riot, various missiles came into play. Pistols were fired, stones thrown, clubs manufactured and employed upon the spot, fences demolished, and severe personal injuries inflicted. The most lamentable feature of the disturbances was the death of Mr. WM. H. HAZZARDS and Mr. JOHN H. SMITH in consequence of the injuries they received. The feeling of indignation which was aroused in Williamsburg, by the occurrence of these outrages, found vent in public demonstrations. Affairs assumed an aspect so serious that the services of the military were called into requisition. Great precautions were taken by the authorities; prominent citizens lent their aid to quell the tumult; and after a few days of excitement, the storm blew over, and quiet was restored.

The investigation before the Coroner's Jury has occupied a week. An injunction of secrecy was laid upon the proceedings, as the report; no information was permitted to transpire until yesterday; and the public have remained in suspense. That suspense will be generally relieved this morning by the publication of the testimony entire. Several witnesses agree in describing the ringleader in the disturbance, as having been designated as "Red Jake;" his dress was a "red shirt;" and he had "red hair and red whiskers." This man appears to have been the leading spirit of the day. We find no other person so busy as he. Many witnesses also testify to the language used by the rioters, and the expressions are anything but choice. The whole burden of the testimony seems to point to the conclusion that a gross and unjustifiable attack was made upon the men in charge of the polls, and that the cause of the assault was the ill-feeling existing between the so-called "Native American" and "Foreign" elements.

At a late hour last night, the Jury agreed upon their verdict. The result is that some *twenty-five persons* are implicated in the riots; that a verdict of murder is returned against OLIVER LEE and other parties; and that a reward of $1,000 is recommended to be offered for the arrest of the guilty parties. They are as yet at large.

—We commend the testimony to a careful perusal.

The Know-Nothings.

We see that the newspapers in various parts of the country are nominating Presidential candidates for the Know-Nothings. We suspect that vigorous and formidable order will take this business into its own hands at the proper time; and that it has the sagacity to perceive that its time has not come yet. So far as appearances warrant an opinion, the party is constantly and rapidly gaining strength. It is securing adherents from that great mass of the people who are dissatisfied with the old political organizations—who are tired of fighting old battles over and over again at the polls—and who are eager for some new movement based on National sentiment, and promising to relieve the country from the cast iron supremacy of the old political parties. This organization is admirably adapted to their purposes. It appeals to the *Americanism* of the public heart, which is after all infinitely the *strongest sentiment* of the American people. It finds alliance in the patriotism, the religious convictions, the *social and industrial jealousies*, the passions and prejudices of the great mass of the community. And nothing tends to augment its power more than the consciousness of its strength. It is a rising party,—*unembarrassed as yet by the dissensions* which long struggles engender, and which *success inflames, and even stronger in the* hopes and expectations of the people than in their convictions. We do not believe that such a party will consent to weaken its hold on public favor, and run the risk of division and discord, by a premature canvass of the Presidential question. Of *course leaders of old parties, and friends* of particular aspirants, will seek to use so powerful an organization as this for the advancement of their own ends. But we do not believe they will be permitted to succeed. The establishment of principles and the consolidation of organized strength, are the first things to be attended to in the advent of a new party. The selection of candidates should always be the last.

The Old World and the New.

Watchful observers cannot remain blind to the portents which threaten danger to the Western World. The alliance between France and England is one of the most striking events of the last twenty-five years. It was the work of LOUIS NAPOLEON,—the ablest, boldest, and most *ambitious monarch* of his age. His uncle aimed at ruling Europe by the sword. He seeks to rule the *world by his policy, backed by all the armies* whom profound sagacity can allure to his standard. A man of thought,—of large *generalizations, quite as clear-headed as* his uncle, and having still more faith in ideas than his great predecessor on the Imperial throne, he *knows that his two* great enemies are Legitimacy and Democracy,—the one embodied in the Czar, who sways the Eastern half of Europe; the other in the great Republic, which threatens to absorb the Western World. Both these hostile powers menace his grandeur and curb his ambition. Against both every instinct of his nature,—every maxim of his policy, prompt him to war. Himself the most absolute despot in Europe,—holding by brute force the power he seized by the boldest perjury and the most remorseless murder,—making a mock of representative Government by the caricature of its forms which he maintains,—holding speech, thought and action under more arbitrary control than even Russia tolerates,—spurning every limitation to the absolutism of his own will, he has succeeded in winning Constitutional England to his purposes and in securing the mighty aid of her armies and her fleets—her Queen, her Lords and Commons—her free Press, and the public sentiment of her brave and enlightened People, to the advancement of his designs. The alliance between NAPOLEON III. and the British Government is close, confidential and far-reaching in its objects and its aims. It contradicts all the history, all the instincts, all the prejudices of the two nations; and therefore it must have the basis of its strength in passions and purposes that lie beyond superficial observation, and look to a larger field than events have yet afforded for their indulgence.

England and France are now waging a war to *cripple the power of Russia*. This is its avowed design. It is not to ward off from an ally a temporary peril, nor to prevent any specific act of apprehended aggression, that these great powers are expending their blood and their treasure in the East. They have proclaimed that their purpose is to cripple Russia;—to break its power;—to destroy its ability to make fresh conquests;—to annihilate its influence over the Cabinets of Europe;—to reduce it, in short, from the place it now holds among the nations to the position of a second rate power,—subordinate in its policy, and subject in its attitude, to the Western States. Both have a common interest in this,—the aggrandisement of their own influence. LOUIS NAPOLEON has had the sagacity to perceive, and the address to convince the British Cabinet, that so long as they are rivals, they only hold each other in check and thus permit themselves to be outgrown and overtopped by the gigantic power of Eastern Europe. He has brought about, therefore, a union of their strength, to be put forth in vindication of their common supremacy. The object of the present war is to establish English and French ascendancy over Europe. It is to make themselves the law-givers and arbiters of the Continent. England cloaks her designs, as she needs must, under the fair pretence of waging a war for the preservation of Constitutional Liberty; and upon the strength of this she challenges the sympathy and moral aid of this free Republic. But the company she is in, as well as her whole history, belies her plea. When Constitutional Liberty was crushed by the hoof of brute power in Italy, in Germany, and upon the broad Hungarian plains,—when her present ally, trampling upon oaths, and honor, and all law as well, trod both Liberty and Constitutionalism into the mire,—England had no arms to spare, no voice to raise, no sympathy to waste on such a cause. She fights Russia now,—not because Russia is despotic,—but because Russia is growing *strong*, and threatens to engross a larger share in the control of European affairs, than it is the interest of England for her to have.

England and France have precisely the same reasons for wishing to check the power of the United States, that they have for wishing to check that of Russia. The supremacy of this Republic on the Western Continent involves and implies its supremacy among the nations of the Earth. No future event is more certain than that the United States will become, within the next century, by far the most powerful nation the world has ever seen. The ascendancy of France and England is just as truly threatened by the United States as by Russia. *The history of the last ten years* shows a far more rapid increase of territory on their part than Russia has ever known, and the immediate future promises a continuance of this extension. Powerful influences are at work,—*aside from the direct* efforts of lawless men,—to bring both Cuba and the Sandwich Islands under the shadow of our Republican flag. The accession of Cuba would strengthen our military position, *give us the key of the Gulf of Mexico*, erect a strong fortress for the defence of our *Southern coast, and unquestionably menace* to some extent the colonial possessions of Great Britain. The possession of the Sandwich Islands would give us substantial control of the Pacific, and place us on the vantage ground, over both England and France, so far as the vast trade of Eastern Asia is concerned. It is by no means surprising that both these powers should feel, not only the jealousy of old nations that have long held the first rank among the powers of the earth, at this sudden invasion of their prerogative by a new people,—but some little alarm for their own commercial and colonial interests, and still greater concern for the effect of such an example on their own social institutions and forms of government. For the very presence of this Republic, with its example of freedom, prosperity and gigantic power, works perpetual revolution in the public mind of Europe, and threatens destruction to all the despotisms which *have held her millions of people in subjection* so long. LOUIS NAPOLEON has the sagacity to perceive, and the wisdom to *appreciate, the extent of this danger. He* knows that though brute force may win a throne in France, nothing but the popular *will can maintain it long; and that* he cannot hope to satisfy the sentiment of the French people, and reconcile them to his absolute rule, so long as this free Republic outstrips them in material prosperity, in personal and social freedom, and above all, in the glory of conquest and gigantic growth. It is naturally his first anxiety, therefore, to check this growth—to put a stop to these accessions of territory—in a word, *to cripple the power of this Republic*, which menaces the balance of power quite as truly as does that of Russia. Of course, he cannot avow this design so boldly, and prosecute it so openly in our case as in that of his Eastern rival. He cloaks it under the pretext of zeal for the rights of allies. He is bound to protect the integrity of *Spain*, just as England is bound to protect the integrity of *Turkey*; and as he has gone to the aid of England in the latter scheme, so England must come to his aid in the former. That this alliance of the two great Powers of Western Europe does thus embrace this Continent, as well as the other in its scope, we have the direct and explicit declaration of the Prime Minister of England,—made some months ago, when the alliance was first formed,—in open Parliament. And the French Emperor shows his readiness to enter upon the prosecution of the whole object which that alliance contemplates, by his eagerness to find grounds of quarrel with the United States,—by his abrupt and insulting exclusion of one of our Ministers from his soil, and by the official declaration of his sentiments in the article which we copied yesterday from the *Constitutionnel*. And he has now sent a squadron to the West Indies,—soon to be followed by one from England,—as a step of precaution and of preparation for their joint design.

It is hard to believe in the danger of war between France and England on the one side, and the United States on the other. All the interests of the whole world seem so clearly opposed to it, that it ought to be impossible. And we cannot believe that Great Britain will venture upon a step involving such infinite hazard to her prosperity, unless she is dragged into it by her ambitious and unscrupulous ally. For her statesmen must know that such a war, however injurious to us, would be infinitely more so to her. She is an old nation, full of resources and of strength, but staggering under the burden of a mighty debt which is oppressive even in time of peace—dependent largely upon commerce for her prosperity—and drawing the materials of her domestic industry to a very great extent from the United States. This Republic, on the other hand, is young, vigorous and rich—free from debt—resting mainly upon agriculture as the basis of its strength—ambitious doubtless, but conscious of its power and impatient of restraint or rebuke—resolute even to rashness in council and in the field—filled with a population hostile in feeling to the countries from which tyranny and repression have made them exiles, and resenting, above all things, every effort to put limits to their growth on this Western Continent, which their valor snatched from Europe and which their industry and enterprise have conquered from barbarism and from savage waste. England and France may sweep our commerce from the seas, bombard and burn cities, destroy thousands of our people, and millions of our wealth; but every blow they strike will drive deeper into the heart of America a hatred which ages cannot appease, and which will sooner or later wreak its revenge on the arrogant powers who shall attempt, at this late day, the conquest of the Western world. England and France are already involved in a war from which, so long as they remain victorious, they cannot escape; for Russia is not a power which all Europe can humble, nor will the Czar ever make peace so long as it involves degradation. The capture of Sebastopol will render conciliation far more difficult than it has been hitherto, and every step in advance will only tend to render a return more difficult. If, under such circumstances, they venture upon war with the United States, they may wrap the world in flames, but they cannot subject it to their behests.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The reproduction of an opera like the "*Barbiere*" is anything but a pleasure to the critic, for however ably it may be rendered it is almost impossible to add another word to what has already been spoken for or against it. Last night it was played at the Academy for the first time. The *caste* was exceedingly strong.

Rosina	Madame GRISI
Almaviva	Sig. MARIO
Figaro	BADIALI
Bartolo	SUSINI
Basilio	AMATI

There is not a great deal to be done by either of the above, but with such strength and excellence in the executive department a splendid *ensemble* is produced which cannot be resisted.

Madame GRISI is a delightful *Rosina*; Signor MARIO a perfect *Almaviva*, (with a great deal to spare,) SUSINI a conversational and slightly boisterous *Bartolo*; BADIALI a tremendously lively *Figaro*, and AMATI a rather uncertain *Basilio*.

Signor MARIO was very warmly received on his appearance. He looks well, but has scarcely recovered yet.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—*Miss* AGNES ROBERTSON took a farewell benefit here last night. The programme consisted of three pieces—"Used Up," "Bob Nowlan," and the "Fairy Star." These favorite pieces were received with the usual satisfaction and more than the usual enthusiasm. In the comedy, Mr. BOURCICAULT sustained his own character of *Sir C. Coldstream*.

In reply to a very general call, Mr. BOURCICAULT appeared before the audience and thanked them for their reception, then and heretofore. He had come to this country with no intention of interfering with any dramatist, but simply to meet with such encouragement as his works might receive. He felt more than satisfied, and was willing to devote the remainder of his life and services to their *amusement. If they would accept his earning* works with the same favor they had bestowed on those *already produced they would prove he was* not "Used Up" yet.

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON goes to Philadelphia *for three weeks, and thence to New-Orleans for* six weeks.

Miss MAKEAH has completed a highly *successful* engagement at *Albany*, where the critics and the public appear to have been very enthusiastic about her performances. On Monday next Miss MAKEAH commences a star engagement at *Buffalo*.

KINNE'S LAW COMPENDIUM.—Questions and Answers on Law, alphabetically arranged. With References to the most approved Authorities. By ASA KINNE, New-York: Published by the Author.

Mr. KINNE has completed *eleven* volumes of this valuable work, which is less generally known in and out of the legal profession, than its merits deserve. It embraces notes of more than sixty thousand cases, arranged in the form of question and answer, so that the points may be intelligible to the lowest apprehension. These cases are extracted, sometimes condensed and sometimes given in full, from the reports of the principal Courts of the United States and Great Britain. A great deal of discrimination has been shown in their selection, and a great deal of tact in their classification. The object of the work is to render it easy for counsel and others to refer to all the cases involving important principles, which have been decided in the courts of both countries. An immense amount of labor has been expended in its preparation, and it has received testimonials of hearty approval from the highest legal authorities. Judge STORY, Judge NELSON, Chancellor WALWORTH, and others, have given it the most explicit and cordial commendation. Mr. KINNE has just published an index to the whole work, which will greatly facilitate reference to it, and render it still more widely useful. It is a work which should be in possession of all whose professional or business connections render it important for them to keep themselves posted in legal decisions.

☞ We are informed that Dr. CALVIN CARPENTER, Jr., of Providence, claims to have made a discovery in the arrangement of the Magneto-Electric Battery, which promises to be of great utility in its application to Telegraphing and Electrotyping purposes. His plan is said to combine the elements of several small machines, in such a manner as to embody in one, any power that may be desired, and in a continuous and uniform current, which has never before been accomplished. We have no means of forming any opinion as to the merits of this discovery, but presume they will soon be submitted to the public judgment.

☞ F. LYNCH, Esq., repeats his Lecture on the "Rights and Duties of Adopted Citizens," at Brooklyn, on Monday evening. Mr. LYNCH has distinguished himself by the moderate and conservative sentiments he has put forth on this exciting subject, and his Lecture will doubtless be heard with general interest.

"The Duffy Light Guard and the Park Meeting."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An "incident" which happened on the Annual Target Excursion of the Duffy Light Guard, having already been made the subject of several newspaper paragraphs, and called forth several correspondents, each one giving a different version of the case, and each one tending to convey a wrong impression, so very different from the actual facts, (I have reference chiefly to the report which appeared in the DAILY TIMES, and to your correspondent, "AN AMERICAN CITIZEN,") that I make the following statement:

When the order was given for the Company to cross the Park, neither the officers nor members were aware that any meeting was being held there at the time, but having entered the outskirts of the meeting before they became aware of the fact, they thought that there would be no objection made to their passing through. In this they were disappointed, as several attempts were made to stop them, and after a great deal of difficulty the company pass d through. Part of the officers of the meeting behaved well, which I regret cannot be said of the audience. When the crowd saw that the Company were actually passing through, a part of them thought that they saw a chance of making something in the way of stealing. As is usual in all target companies, the successful marksmen wear their prizes on their breast on their return home. Some thirty of our members had their prizes displayed in this manner. In passing through the crowd one of the members had a ten dollar bill snatched off his breast by a person who was standing by, and when he made an attempt to catch hold of the fellow, the bystanders interfered and allowed him to escape. Several others had to fight hard in order to guard their prize from sharing the same fate.

Your correspondent becomes indignant to think that an Irish company should force their way through an American meeting. Now, it happens that there is not one single man belonging to the company, and I doubt if there are more than six or seven over twenty years of age. In the present excited state of the public mind, I would have refrained from noticing this thing, were it not that Irishmen are at the bottom of everything that is bad—if the papers are to be believed.

Such is a plain statement of the real facts, and the public can judge who is in fault.

In justice to the Duffy Light Guard, I hope that you will give this statement a place in your valuable columns, and oblige

A MEMBER OF THE DUFFY LIGHT GUARD.

Englishmen in America.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I request that with an equal regard for justice, as well for Englishmen as Scotchmen, you will allow me to protest, on behalf of the vast majority of the former, that they are not, nor can they *ever be*, identified with "Foreign Democracy" in this country; us, with our Scotch friends, our attentions are too entirely absorbed in the politics and concerns of the "United Empire" to admit of *our sharing them with any "foreign" or "alien"* clique whatsoever in the United States. No, Sir, we come to this country as we would go to any other, from motives of interest or pleasure; but we *also come as Englishmen*. In our quality as such, we ignore all political distinctions, and while we continue here, confine ourselves to a due respect of the laws under which we live, as well as of the *de jure* Government.

In conclusion, you will pardon the sentiment that however high an opinion we may entertain of this country and its institutions, still we share in the very English peculiarity of supposing the title of "British subject" to be as good a passport, and equally honorable, with any nationality of which we might avail ourselves, believing that

"Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true."

THAMES.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

An ex-policeman of German birth, named FEEBD, of the Seventeenth Ward, attempted suicide on Thursday night, in the station-house, by taking laudanum. It seems that he had been inattentive to duty, and yesterday resigned. At a late hour last night he came to the station-house, and occupied the bed he had been in the habit of using. Soon afterwards it was discovered that he had taken poison. A phial containing laudanum stood on a chair beside the bed. Dr. BUDD was sent for, and by the application of remedies, FEEBD was restored.

A Bank left Open.

On Thursday evening, as Officers SILVEY and GILFEATHER, of the *First District*, were patrolling the beat, they discovered two of the rear windows of the Manhattan Bank open. They made a thorough search, but nothing had been removed, and it is supposed that the porter had forgotten to close them.

☞ *The Young Men's Christian Association* have made arrangements for a brief series of Lectures during the coming season. The first is to be delivered on Friday evening of next week, by Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, upon the "True Administration of the Law in the Naturalization of Foreigners." The subject is one which just now excites general interest, and no one is better qualified to treat it with ability and in a way to command attention, than Bishop HOPKINS.

The Fort Snelling Court Martial—Acquittal of Capt. N. J. T. Dana.

From the St. Paul's Banner.

We are happy in being able to announce the finding of the Court, convened at Fort Snelling a short time since, for the trial of Capt. DANA, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., upon grave charges. It will be recollected that these charges were preferred upon allegations made by Major WOOD, his commanding officer. The Court, sitting in judgment upon Capt. DANA, was of the highest standing, comprising among the number the following list of eminent officers:

Brigadier Gen. Hitchcock, Col. May, Col. C. F. Smith, Col. Baker, Col. Brown, Major Sibley, Major Garnet, Major Hays, Major Raines, Major Marshant.

The "honorable" acquittal from a court of such exalted character, is the highest compliment which could be paid Capt. DANA, one which we believe to be well deserved, and to which we are glad to give publicity.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 18.

Total loss of the ship *New Era* and destruction of 222 lives—Loss of the steamer *Jewess*.
Affairs in Mexico—Acquittal of the Revolutionists.
Important from the Sandwich Islands—British Protectorate withdrawn.
Letters from France, by Dick Tinto.
Letters from London—European Affairs.
Washington Correspondence on the Eastern Question.
Later news from all parts of Europe.
Later and very important from California.
Know-Nothingism—Speech of John M. Clayton.

EDITORIALS.

The Washington Index on Judge Bronson—The Foreign News—A National Know-Nothing Party—Important Movement—The Issues—Mr. Scott's Case—Sign of Better Times—To the Defeated—A Governor for Utah—The Slave Trade—Important Trial—Dr. Rae's Reasons—The Temperance Cause—Dr. Graham—Who is Governor?—Congress and American Diplomacists at Brussels—The Battle of Alma and the Maximum Campaigns—Alarmed in France—Signs of new Expeditions—California News—Mormon Advice and Sentiment—The Latest News—Curious, if true—American Merchants in China.

COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to one Post-Office address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, if paid within the State of New-York, is 12 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 130 Nassau-st.

FINANCES OF VIRGINIA.—J. B. STOVALL, Esq., Treasurer of the State of Virginia, publishes a synopsis of the financial operations of his department for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1854, from which it appears there were

In the Treasury Oct. 1, 1853	$[illegible]
Received (from all sources)	6,061,[illegible]
Total	$9,01[illegible]
Disbursed during the same period	8,[illegible]
Leaving a balance of	$231,[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the increased demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No. 241 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular case of every and again patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from country generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway.

BROCHE AND WOOLEN SHAWLS.—S. B. W. H. TOWLE & CO. will open to-day 200 brochè, long and square shawls, from $3 to $25, of the newest patterns, decided bargains; 1,000 woolen shawls, from $1.00 to $4, in fine Rhine and Scotch of the choicest combinations; Paisleys and Scotch of the choicest combinations; Paisleys and broches of minute and distinctive beauty, at less prices than can be bought in the City.

SILKS, SILKS.—Black and mixtures silks from 4s. to 10s. upline, in satin and harlequin plaids; Brocade silk in browns, blues and choice colors, from 8s. to 10s., new patterns; plain colors and chameleons, at 4s., 5s. and 6s., worth 25 per cent. more to import; high lustred gros de Rhine and Italian black silks, plain and figured, from 4s. to 10s., bought at auction low. S. B. W. H. TOWLE & CO., COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

FURS! FURS!—LADIES' FURS OF EXTRA QUALities, and of our manufacture only, consisting of Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varieties and fashions of the same.

LEARY & CO.,
Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

R. R. R.—No. 1.

A VOLUME OF FACTS—CONTAINED WEEKLY.

A new era in the Medical Science marked the introduction of the R. R. Remedies. Since the promulgation of these three great specifics in the month of April, the ranks of medical practice are fast disappearing, and none but the mossbacked are shippers of old Saturn contented in the slow path of ancient quackery. Blood letting, cupping, salivating the system with huge doses of Calomel and Mercury, nauseating with Tartar Emetic, and depleting the patient to a mere skeleton, are fast being relinquished by the intelligent and learned physicians. The inventor of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, with its potent power over pain, startled the whole medical world—it took everybody by surprise—the pain-sufferer and sufferer were in a few minutes, or of their lives, the moment it was applied; pain and anguish ceased—the body that, for months and years, had languished in lingering pains, was in a few minutes entirely relieved. These facts forced thinking men and physicians to examine into the R. R. R. theory; the results of their investigations proved that some improvements could be made in the Science of Medicine, if our theory is right, and pain can be relieved in a few minutes by the use of R. R. R.—if Chronic diseases that have been lingering in the human system for years, have yielded to a few days' use of RADWAY'S RADVAYING RESOLVENT, why cultivate the human system!—why give a man in the shape of Mercury, to alter the condition of the disease? If one or two of Radway's Regulators will act as mildly and pleasantly on the bowels, as the best of Castor Oil, and in a few days, the whole system regular and healthy—curing, as a few doses, the most obstinate cases of Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Kidney Affections, Biliousness, and all manifestations of the male and female system! why give the disgusting and dangerous poisons, of Calomel, Blue Pills, Tartar Emetic, Jalap and common pills, which, by drastic purging, leave the bowels bound up!—thus adding more irritation? The R. R. R. Remedies will do away with the old order of medical practice, and instead of destroying patients in the attempt to cure them, it will become both safe and sure!

Let the suffering give them a trial, remember one trial, in a few minutes, the Ready Relief will free you from pain; the Resolvent will fix a few days, and the Regulators in short time. Depend upon it, these are no humbugs, but are what they are represented to be, specifics for the cure of the diseases they are intended to cure.

R. R. R. OFFICE, No. 181 Fulton-st., N. Y. City.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—HORACE WATERS'S improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, than any other pianos in the United States. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, which is a French improvement. Melodeons, Cabinet Organs, (of the old firm of Mason & Co.) D. H. & H. F. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. Second hand Pianos at great bargains. Pianos—$30, $35, $40, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been tested for a short time, at HORACE WATERS'S, where the instruments are warranted. A liberal discount made for Cash. To suit other purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

FROST PEOPLE—SOME FOLKS HAVE THE fancy of keeping a table of matters in a great hurry, or, as we especially, when some do so in the present, depended in elaboration. As security against exposition, but multiplied cases are unnecessary to define. Point—as for example: BOGLE'S HYPERIC PLUID is the Hair, AMOLE for shaving, and HEBRAIONA for the complexion, are necessarily essential.

Sold by the inventor, WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 67 Washington-st., Boston; in New-York of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; CHARLES RING & CO., Broadway; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Broadway; CLUNE, HERRIS & CO., No. 51 Barclay-st.; and chemists and perfumers throughout the world.

AN EVENING SPENT AT PENFIELD'S, NO. 632 Broadway, witnessing the performances of the celebrated Ethiopian Troupe, will be an amusement real to repeat so can be found at any place of entertainment in the City. The issues on the Royal Family is exceedingly funny, witty, and the jokes and incidents are as marvelous as those of the Revels themselves. The GIR Tableau in his third entertainment, by Mr. PENFIELD, in which he with the *Minstrel of North and South America, will admit their* appearance each to his Queen House. They are for sale at $1 each, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 632 Broadway.

THERE ARE NO SUCH HATS, CAPS AND FURS as those sold by KNOX. *His full hats are pronounced to be* symmetry and fashion. We can always tell a Knox hat, the moment we see it; it has a grace peculiarly its own, and others do not possess. Besides this, Knox is the most popular man in the City for selling the finest furs. His stock of such furs has just been received, and are a lot in beauty, delicacy and fashion, of anything in the City. Ladies will please remember this. KNOX has one establishment at No. 128 Broadway, and the other at his old stand, No. 128 Fulton-st. Call in.

GREEN'S CELEBRATED FURNISHING STORE.—Abundance, in the shape of choice goods, is the element of Green's Clothing Establishment, No. 1 Astor-house. The most authentic every variety of Undergarments and Drawers, De Joinville Ties, Beach Cravat, Gloves, Half-hose, Dressing Gowns, Shirt Studs and Bosom Pins, Scarfs, Stocks, Fancy and Embroidered Suspenders, Canes, Umbrellas, Dressing Cases, Traveling Sheets, &c., imported for the Fall and Winter trade. The prices are moderate and the assortment unequalled.

OPERA GLASSES ON CONSIGNMENT FROM A MANUFACTORY IN PARIS.—These Glasses, which are of the best quality, have been sent over in order to issue them on during the Marie and Grisi engagement, and are put at such prices that they must sell. Our own stock, which is the largest in the City, has been marked down at equally low prices without reference to cost.

G. W. TUFTS,
Importer of Fancy Goods, Hosiery and Toys,
No. 347 Broadway.

UNION HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—Attention is directed to the fact that at Union Hall, the great National Clothing Warehouse, a variety of cutting and Ready-made, every article of the best quality, the lowest and the only price that can be taken. The immense business demands a rigorous adherence to the terms, and it will be found on trial that the prices at Union Hall are lower than other and smaller houses can be induced to take by dint of bargaining. Let those who doubt make the experiment.

MELODEONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are used in the principal churches, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecturers, clubs or large rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning 500 dozen fine Plaid Wool Long Shawls, very large, at $2; 300 superb do. do. at $3. Also some French Cashmere Long and Square Shawls; Printed Robes, &c. All of the above goods have been purchased for cash, at a great loss to the owners, and will be sold at about one-half their real value.

E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 247 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.—The fashionable world, having evinced the attention of ladies is invited to the beauty and comprehensive assortment of muffs, victorines, cloaks, cuffs, gloves, &c., including every species of fur, rare or common, and all made up in the best style announced in Paris for the coming Winter. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

NOVEMBER.—LADIES, WINTER IS COMING.—If you wish Cloth Button Boots, with warm linings; Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all kinds; boys' warm and shaded toe's Boots and Shoes, with India Rubber Shoes, of all the various styles, (Goodyear's Patent,) and the very best kind manufactured, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, FOR use in cold and wet weather; also, Ladies' Lined Gloves, and Black and Mitten Lacing Boots, for sale at all Rubber stores, and to the trade only at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.—NOW is the time to buy one of RAF'ERTY & LEARY'S superior Hygeotropic Hats, which are sold at prices to suit the times. No. 57 Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

BIRDS, BIRDS, RICH NEW BIRDS.—JUST received, and will be sold at usual, or half their value. Also Gold Pens, Lady's Boot Kid Gloves at 75, 100 Gentlemen's do., &c.

E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

WANTED.—1,000 GOOD LOOKING, ARE-SOUNDS young and middle-aged men, to call at store, Jersey City, Fourth-st., with three dollars, and buy a good pair of boots that for three dollars only. NEW-YORK CO.

Mr. Fowler Governor Cobb.

ATHENS, (Ga.) Thursday, Nov. 9, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In a recent number of your paper you publish a letter bearing my signature, and addressed to the editor of the New-York Evangelist, on the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade. The sentiments of that letter meet my cordial approval, and I am instant to disclaim the authorship whose fame so pertinaciously to appropriate to myself credit entirely due to another. Col. HOWELL COBB, of Houston County, is the author, and to him the credit is due. The publication of this letter will put the matter right.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
HOWELL COBB.

Mr. HAMILTON, editor Georgian, Savannah.

A VERMONT TOWN.—The butter and cheese received at the Railroad station in St. Albans during the month of September, says the Burlington Free Press, amounted to over half a million pounds, the total value of which was $75,000.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Eighteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Youth's Sunday Bible and School Society of the Olivet-st. Church, will be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. WHEELOCK H. PARKER of Jersey City, and Messrs. H. R. LAMPSON and CHARLES J. WEBB of the City. Singing by the Children, under the direction of Prof. J. W. Alden.

☞ The Eighteenth Anniversary of the Youth's Sunday Bible Society—of the Olivet-st. Church, will take place TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the meeting-house corner of Oliver and Henry-sts. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. CHARLES S. WEBB, Rev. Rev. W. H. PARKER and MIRAM H. LAMPORT, Esq. Singing by the Sunday School.

☞ Samuel H. Cox, D. D., of Oregon, will deliver a Sermon on Discourse—by the New-York Association of the South Dutch Church, 6th-st., corner of first st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on "The Scripture of Doctrine of Regeneration, as it Was in the Dispensation of Moses and Prophets to Remain, the Same Fundamental Truth of Christianity."

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—To be regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on SUNDAY EVENING next, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Young men generally are cordially invited to attend. An Essay will be read by Rev. MT. WERNER.

JOHN A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ Spiritualism.—J. H. W. TOOHEY, of the Christian Spiritualist, will lecture at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 14th st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING NEXT. The collections to be taken up at final occasion will be given to the Ladies' Humanitary Tract Society for the superintendence of Miles Dow. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Mr. Gurley, of the city of Washington, will preach in the Shed Presbyterian Church, near 34-st., on SUNDAY MORNING (the 19th inst.), at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Tompkins in the evening at 7½ o'clock. A lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, after which pews will be let to applicants.

☞ The Work of a Series of Familiar Lectures to the Young—On the Origin, Authority and History of the Bible, will be delivered next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Bleecker and Elizabeth-sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. P. HATFIELD.

☞ The first of a Series of Discourses will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, the 19th of Nov. instant, at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev. Thomas E. Cheever, D. D., before the "Superintendent's Association" of the Southern District of Sabbath Schools of the New-York Sabbath School Union.

☞ Notice.—The corner-stone of the meeting-house being erected for the Baptist Church in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, will be laid on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Sermon will be delivered by Rev. JOHN A. McKEAN and Rev. A. D. GILMETTE, of New-York City, and others.

☞ Rev. Allen Steele will by special request repeat TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 19, his introductory Lecture, "The Mission of Sorrow," at the Bleecker-st. M. E. Church, near 11th st., between 1st and 2d-av. Service at 7 o'clock P. M. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by Dr. FLOY.

☞ Missions.—Rev. Jos. H. KUNZE, late Missionary in Jamaica, W. I., will deliver a discourse in aid of the Moravian Missions next SUNDAY MORNING, 19th inst., in the Church on the corner of Houston and Mott-sts. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Gleaches.—A sermon will be preached by the Rev. HUGH H. BLAIR, in the Town Hall, corner of Washington and Spring, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, preparatory to the organization of an Associate Presbyterian Congregation.

☞ Rev. J. W. Tappert, of the 10th st. Baptist Church, will deliver the 1st Discourse before the Young People's Christian Association of the Calvary Baptist Church, 22d-st., near the 2d-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

☞ Bridge.—By Division of Methodist Rev. JAMES FERGUSON, of Cincinnati, will preach TO-MORROW in the Fourth Avenue Reformed (Presbyterian) Church, 10 Franklin-st. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Unitarian Church—Orchard-st., near Houston-st., Rev. J. F. HEWITT, D. D., Pastor. Service on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ in the EVENING. Subject for to-morrow evening's lecture—The Atonement.

☞ Rev. Dr. Cheever will deliver a Sermon at the Broadway Tabernacle TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the Superintendents' Association of the Schools connected with the New-York Sunday School Union. Rev. L. CURTISS will preach at 3½ P. M.

☞ Rev. Samuel G. Winchester will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ P. M., at the Bowdoin Street Church, Boston, Mass. Text in the morning—Who is the embodiment of the world and sent for the Dead to come down to you having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time.

☞ Leighton-street Church, corner of Laurel and Third, Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. THEAD WRIGHT, at 7 o'clock. Subject—The Spiritual and Eternal Benefits of Christianity.

☞ Metropolitan.—Rev. Dr. DYER will preach on SUNDAY, the Church of the Epiphany, No. 120 Rivington-st., late cor. Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 19. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. H. B. Wye will commence TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Reformation, Mercer-st., near Bleecker, a course of lectures upon The Causes of Religious Indifference and Neglect.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church.—Rev. H. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach at Cooper Institute Hall, cor. of 24th-st. and 4th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN A. BAUGHMAN of Michigan, at 7 A. M.

☞ Rev. Dr. McGill, of Princeton Theological Seminary, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Dr. McElroy's,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M.

☞ Rev. S. A. Corey—Will preach at the Shear. Baptist Church, (near 31st-st.,) TO-MORROW, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Great Remedy for Colds and Coughs.—Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE should be in every family as the best and safest cure for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness and Croup, ever discovered. As the prescription of a scientific and eminent physician, it may be taken with the utmost confidence. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 124 Fulton-st.; also by BUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Astor, Irving, and St. Nicholas Hotels, and by all Druggists.

☞ To Southern Travelers.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARKER, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, arriving in Norfolk in about 24 hours. Travelers wishing to go further South can proceed by railroad from Norfolk through the Carolinas, Georgia, &c., &c.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis, carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Bedding's Rattlesnake Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Medicine remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Bites, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. OLIVEUNEER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. KIDDER, Philadelphia. BEDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Trees for Streets, &c., Cheap.—WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, wish to sell off promptly six thousand large Ornamental Trees, on the Railroad line, through their nurseries, at low rates in quantity.

☞ Large and Superior Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, can supply extra large Trees, of every kind, for immediate fruit-bearing or ornament. Catalogues at No. 128 Chambers-st.

☞ A Whisper to the Ladies.
Are your cheeks with roses mantling?
Is your bosom full and swelling?
Are your limbs as round as ever?
Are there dimples on your back?
Or does ten years begin to show?
Is your skin of uncloud'd white?
Yes, we would gently hint,
Beauty may soon be your's,
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.
For sale by Perkins & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, New-York; and Bromley, Price 50 cents.

☞ The Members of the New-York Land and Building Association—Are requested to attend the first regular meeting, to be held as usual, at the Union Exchange, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1854, at 7½ o'clock. Business of the greatest importance will come up for action. By order of the Directors.

☞ Anti-Slavery Lecture.—THE NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY hereby announces that its Second Annual Course of LECTURES ON SLAVERY, will be commenced in the Tabernacle, this evening, and on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 7½ o'clock, and continued on each subsequent Tuesday evening, at the same hour, and place, as follows: To Nature a thorough treatment of the subject, in all its very extensive parts, and in manner so that shall do justice to every phase of our opposition to Slavery, the following speakers have been engaged, with the express understanding that each one is to be entirely free and master of the subjects and free to utter his own individual sentiments in his own way, and, in the only sense, a sole conscience and to claim and, without regard to the views of any party or association whatever.

TUESDAY, (Opening Lecture,) Rev. CHARLES SPURGEON, Rev. 21. ANTI-Slavery Pastor, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT.

SUBSEQUENT LECTURES BY

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Cassius M. CLAY, Esq., Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., Rev. Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, Wm. WELLS BROWN, Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS, (a fugitive slave,) Rev. HENRY W. BEECHER, Rev. THEOD PARKER.

It is probable that one or two other distinguished advocates of the cause will be engaged, though that is not promised. The order of the appearance of the above speakers is not yet fully arranged.

Season Tickets $3 00
Single Admission 25

Tickets at the Anti Slavery Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., (over the counting room of the Daily Times,) and at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.

Grateful for the patronage extended to our last year's Lectures, we earnestly solicit the active aid of every friend of Freedom in this City, in order that the present course may be even more successful.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
OLIVER JOHNSON, Chairman.

☞ Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive organs; restore the appetite, renew the strength, bracing the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, results the mental energies, imparts a healthy circulation to the attenuated frame, a vigorous appearance, allays irritation, calms the fluttering palpitations, bridle up the shattered constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female, without risk or nothing, as it is compound mainly of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgence, the Cordial will infuse a new and healthy tone into every organ. The loss made resulting from intemperance, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the stagnation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the nervous and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's signature over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up, likely concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $2 per bottle, two for $3, six for $12.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

☞ New-York Historical Society.—Semi-Centennial Celebration.—This society will celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary on NOV. D-Y, the 20th inst., by an address from Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, and other exercises, at Wilde's Saloon, at 3 o'clock, and a Dinner at the Astor House, at 6 o'clock P. M. Many distinguished persons will be present to take part in the ceremonies. Tickets for the Lecture exercises and for the Dinner can be procured from either of the following Committee:

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INFORMATION WANTED—Of JAMES HUGGINS, who arrived in this country from Ireland in ship Bridgeport, and lodged at No. 236 Pearl-st., New-York. Has a burn or wart under his chin, reaching from ear to ear. Any information leading to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his anxious mother.

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A YOUNG MAN—Of good education and irreproachable character, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady of good family and education, with a view to matrimony. The advertiser is entirely sincere. Address T. M. D. Mystic Bridge Conn.

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NOTICES OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

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The Association is open to all; any person may become member on the payment of $3, which entitles him to a membership and any one of the following sets of Pictures for one year, and also to a free ticket in the annual distribution of STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. All who take five memberships, are entitled to any five of the Magazines one year, and six tickets in the distribution.

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The plot is skilfully laid, and gradually developed, and the interest increases as the work proceeds. The reader of the first dozen pages will not willingly lay it aside till he has completed its perusal.

From the Christian Ambassador.

The story is very attractive, and will be read with absorbing interest.

From the New-York Day Book.

The story is true to nature, and free from all those exaggerations which render fictitious literature generally so poor a channel for the inculcation of any real and substantial lessons of value.

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We found "The Norman, or Trials and their Uses," so beguiling, that minutes became hours before we could relinquish the book. While the press teems with thrilling tales that unite the horrible and improbable, it is refreshing to find a fairer specimen of fiction. The characters of Ida are those that might occur at any time, and whose characters seem to think, and talk, and act like those of real life, instead of passing through an existence of sentimentality to the novelist's "exeunt omnes" in joy, peace and happiness.

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From the Albany State Register.

The authoress is a pleasant writer, who holds the key to the human heart, and touches the chords of affection and feeling with a master hand. Her book will be read with interest and profit, and will find what it is worthy of—a place in every family library.

From the Buffalo Express.

We entered upon its perusal at the early dawn of a beautiful day. We were soon lost to everything else but the story of "Ida Norman," and the trials and vicissitudes of life, as presented in the chaste but forcible style of the author. The plot of the romance is happily conceived, the counterplots are ingenious and well-sustained, and lively interest to each succeeding chapter of the work.

From the Daily Maryland Democrat.

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LARGE AND VALUABLE BALLROOM FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Ballroom, No. 3 Pine-st., by J. M. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer, will be sold the entire furniture of the Ballroom, consisting of Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Lamps, Gas Fixtures, Pianos, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Sofas, Lounges

[illegible] Patrick Carney, James Reed, Patrick McHugh, —— Lynes, Wm. Lee, Nicholas Burke, Rich'd Kingston, alias Patrick McCue, Red Dick, James McCue, —— Donnelly, John Doyle, John Nolan, Nicholas O'Brien, —— Pepper, a shoemaker, —— Travis, —— Curley, Patrick Blake, Barney O'Neil, John Lyons, —— Maledy, James Lee, —— Flaherty,

and others, unknown to the Jury, are accessory by being engaged in the riot.

The verdict upon JOHN H. SMITH was similar to the above; the Jury finding that THOMAS NEWMAN and John Doe, were guilty as principals, and that twenty-two others above named were accessory. Signed by the Jurors. WM. H. HICKCOX, foreman, THOS. J. MORREL, DANIEL MAURER, J. C. GARDAR, ISAAC H. TICE, and JOHN R. PEACOCK.

The murderers have escaped from Williamsburg, but most of the persons charged as being accessories had previously been arrested on a charge of riot, and held to bail in the sum of $500, to appear before Justice BOSWELL.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the murderer of HARRISON.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE EMIGRANTS: AN ALLEGORY. OR, CHRISTIANS VS. THE WORLD. By Rev. WESLEY COCKRAN, A. M. Auburn: WILLIAM J. MOSES.

Christians are the emigrants who have come out from their native country, *Sin*. Their native country and its several provinces, the motives that induced them to emigrate, the associations and customs of the new country, and the means they take to encourage the emigration of their friends who remain, are quite skillfully described. Without evincing any high order of genius, the Allegory is entertaining, and calculated to beguile light readers into a knowledge of theological truths which they might otherwise never obtain.

MAXIMS OF WASHINGTON. Collected and arranged by JOHN FREDERICK SCHAUBERG, D. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

These maxims are political, social, moral and religious, gathered from the writings of our Country's father and arranged under appropriate heads. A very full index at the end enables one to turn directly to the sentiment of WASHINGTON upon most questions which occupied the attention of the age in which he lived. It is a welcome compilation. Few countries have been blessed with so admirable an exemplar for youth, manhood and age as the person of its First Great Man. Americans cannot be too familiar with his maxims.

LILY GORDON, THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER. By Cousin KATE. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.

Lilly was a boarding-school girl, and a good scholar, but she commenced housekeeping while yet so perfectly ignorant that she could not tell when the tea-kettle boiled, but by patience overcame difficulties and became a notable housewife. Of course she passed through many trials, and her conversations and consultations with her friend are full of interest, and show how girls of sense need not shrink from becoming housekeepers, though they have been educated for everything else. It is pleasantly written and will do good.

THE MYSTERIES OF ASTROLOGY. By Dr. C. W. BURGET. Published by the Author at Boston, and for sale here by DEWITT & DAVENPORT.

This handsome octavo, gilt and scarlet-bound volume, we take it, is got up on private account. It opens with an autobiography, then gives a history of astrology, hints at the virtues of necromancy, directs how to cast nativities and to predict future events, and winds up with many pages of marvelous stories worthy of the columns of a Spiritual newspaper. Fine food, but not very fresh, for the mystery-mongers.

DONA BLANCA OF NAVARRE—A Historical Romance. By Don FRANCISCO NAVARRO VILLOSLADA. New-York: F. L. MARGARGOS & Co. One vol. 12mo., 320 pp.

The following is the preface: "The high order of excellence which characterizes this romance, and which has secured for it a brilliant success in Spain, has induced the publishers to give the following translation to the public, to whom they trust it will prove a welcome novelty."

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

The Seizure of American Schooners—Reported Outbreak at Principe.

From the Charleston Standard, Nov. 15.

By the arrival of the steamer *Governor Dudley* yesterday forenoon, we were placed in possession of advices from Havana to the 10th, and Key West to the 11th inst.

Considerable sensation was produced in Havana prior to the sailing of the *Dudley*, by the announcement that the American schooners *H. Smith* and *J. C. White*, hailing from New-Providence, had been seized at Saracoa, with a large quantity of munitions of war on board. Of course all sorts of rumors were afloat respecting the intentions of these vessels. Some ascribed their object to be of a filibustering character, and believed that the arms had been sent out from the States to assist the patriots in overthrowing the Government. Others alleged that the weapons came from English "philanthropists," and were intended to be placed in the hands of the slaves, in order that, by a preconcerted signal, they might rise throughout the Island and massacre their masters. Further information with regard to this matter will be awaited with anxiety.

A reported outbreak at Principe had also been the source of much excitement, but as people are not allowed to talk of such operations, and the papers are not permitted to publish any information that does not meet the approbation of the authorities, nothing definite was known respecting the affair. It is very evident that the fire of discontent and revolution is still raging in the breasts of the native Cubans; and it is quite probable that we shall hear of many outbreaks before the coming Winter. The military force on the Island, however, is too strong to warrant the hope that the patriots can possibly meet with any considerable degree of success. Without material aid from the United States, any open exhibition that they may make will be speedily quelled.

The Havana papers are, as usual, perfectly barren of political news.

The markets continued dull. Sugars were depressed, and flour was selling at $12 to $12.50 per barrel. There were scarcely any transactions in either freights or exchanges.

From the Charleston Courier.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 10, 1854.

We have been in a state of fermentation here for the past few days, consequent upon the installation of the seizure of two American schooners at Saracoa, they, as is reported, having several cases of muskets and ammunition in their holds. The crown, any also, encouraged, and helped all parties concerned in these adventures, was conducted to be in prison. The Captain Calpe (second in command,) General MARGARITO, departed that evening in a man-of-war steamer for Saracoa, to inquire into this affair. Rumor says 300 men were landed from these two schooners; but this requires confirmation.

We have also intelligence of a popular outbreak at Puerto Principe, but no details as yet have leaked out.

A thief, or rather a highwayman, who had been [illegible] by the Humbolt Guard, near Guinbacoa, attempted to make his escape, and was shot dead by the officer who had him in charge, on the night of Tuesday last.

The destruction of the walls surrounding this city is to commence positively on the 15th inst.

Col. ROBERTSON, the Acting United States Consul here, I understand, dined with the Captain General the evening before last, while last evening the British and French General, the Dutch, Austrian and Swedish Consuls dined and that honor.

I have this moment received information from a source upon which I believe reliance may be placed, that there have been several arrests at Barcoa of parties pardoned by the late Captain General, and who it is alleged, are implicated in the introduction of arms in two American schooners.

DEATH OF FATHER BEADY.—Rev. JOHN BEADY, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in this city, died last evening, very suddenly, of cholera. He was taken on Wednesday evening, and lived about 24 hours. Father BEADY has resided in this city a great many years, and much of the prosperity of the Roman Catholic Church in this place is owing to his efforts. He had the very general respect of our citizens.—*Hartford Courant, Nov. 17.*

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock this morning, a lad named PATRICK DRURY, aged 10 years, whose father resides at No. 14 Prime-street, in the Second Ward, was instantly killed on the Railroad in Washington-street below Front. (*Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 17.*

(Communicated.)

Consumption Cured by Inhalation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I consider it a duty I owe to those suffering from lung or throat diseases, to make known my successful cure by Dr. C. D. SANFORD's system of inhalation, as used at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

Last June, when I placed myself under his treatment, I had every symptom of confirmed consumption, and my disease was rapidly progressing toward a fatal termination. For months previous I had been under the old and antiquated treatment of swallowing half a dozen different drugs every day; had been blistered and cupped until my chest was completely scarred, and my stomach contained more drugs than can be found in an ordinary drug shop. When commencing Dr. SANFORD's treatment, by inhaling or breathing medicine in the form of vapor into the lungs, by means of a sponge, I was required to take no drugs of any kind into the stomach, and my whole treatment was directly contrary to that which I had been pursuing. After being under his care for two months, I now consider myself nearly well, and would advise all similarly affected to try Dr. SANFORD's system, as used at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

E. D. SEELY, A. B.,
No. 168 Thirty-seventh-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Rupture, Piles and Fistula cured without the knife or ligature. EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., of New-York, late Surgeon to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and House of Refuge, and editor of the *Scalpel*, has lately established a spacious private Hospital in one of the most healthful parts of the City, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life for the reception of those patients who require prolonged surgical attention.

Every case of reducible Rupture, and of Piles—and most cases of Fistula, can be permanently cured by a process entirely painless, yet without chloroform. The patient may return to his home the same day the application is made. In all cases undertaken by Dr. DIXON, the cure is warranted, as there are no cases that do not, on a careful examination, present the necessary indications of success or failure by his improved method of operating. Letters from the country must be addressed to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, Box No. 2,121, Post-Office. City applicants, at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. Office hours from 12 to 2 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

(Advertisement.)

POPULAR LECTURES.—Pursuant to public request from the ladies of this City, and also from Drs. TYNG and MCELROY, Prof. WEBSTER and others, Dr. RAYMOND will lecture in Stuyvesant Institute at 3½ P. M., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th inst., to ladies exclusively, on Physical Education, management of the voice, and health generally; and to ladies and gentlemen at 7½ o'clock on the same evening, and at the same place, on the same subject. Arrangements have been made with Doctor R. for free admission to all.

(Advertisement.)

☞ PHALON'S Pephian Lotion is now more needed than even in Summer. In a few hours it relieves the smarting created by shaps and roughness of the skin, and soon restores the velvet softness of the surface which the astringent influence of cold had destroyed. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street. For sale by druggists and country dealers.

(Advertisement.)

☞ INHABITANTS OF THOSE DISTRICTS where fever and ague prevails, may insure themselves from the attacks of that miserable disease, by the use DRUMLEE's Anti-Periodic Pills. They are tasteless and harmless, and contain no salt of mercury, arsenic, or quinine. Sold at No. 241 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

(Advertisement.)

BOOK-KEEPING AND MERCANTILE WRITING.—C. C. MABIE's Rooms for Instruction and Practice in these branches are open day and evening, at No. 246 Broadway, (Appleton's Building.) There are no classes. All receive separate or private instruction. Ladies are received from 1 to 3 P. M. Circulars, with terms, City references, &c., on application.

(Advertisement.)

BUSINESS WRITING.—BROWN & POND'S Academy, No. 435 Broadway, challenges the world to produce an institution where greater facilities are offered to qualify young men for the counting-room, both as business writers and practical book-keepers. Call and get the terms, and see Mr. BROWN write.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Who is elected Governor is doubtful; but it is certain that LILLIE's Safes were elected at the great fire test at the late Philadelphia Fair. Here of the same sort for sale at the Depot of World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

(Advertisement.)

LAST TIME.—The beautiful and affecting domestic drama of Clari, or the Maid of Milan, besides other entertainments, this afternoon at BARNUM's Museum. Two pretty pieces also this evening. The living Giraffes, the new waterworks, &c., may all be seen at the same time.

(Advertisement.)

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING AT ONE-HALF THE REGULAR CHARGE.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily this week at $2 50 and $3 for writing, and $12 50 for a thorough course of double-entry book-keeping. GOLDSMITH, No. 363 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Wedding and visiting cards in the latest styles, one-fourth less than the usual price. Elegant engraved wedding cards, envelopes, &c., can be had on application, or sent by post. HICKS & APPLEGE, 1819 HYATT & CORNELL, No. 308 Broadway cor. Walker-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ ROOT's Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Crayons and Stereoscopes taken in any weather at No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Dr. Potts, ROBERT CORMAY, late of Boston, Mass., to CATHARINE C. daughter of John K. Hunt, of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct 31, by Rev. James Millet, FREDERICK G. WOODWARD, of Middle Haddam, Conn., to HUPH J. Jennings, of this City.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 15 at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Millett, Mr. MR Brooks, E. MR. HENRY T. CAMPBELL, of Wesley, to Miss AUGUSTA JANE, daughter of the late Mr. Walker, of Hartford, Conn.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, by J. B. Wheely, Mr. LOUIS S. HOYOS, of New-York, to Miss MARY A. BUSHORE, of Ottawa, Ill.

☞ Rochester and Ottawa papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on the First Presbyterian Church, on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Mr. JOHN WARNER, of New-York City, to ELIZABETH C. daughter of the late Wm. Wayne Gregory, of Brooklyn.

In Clyde, Wayne County, on Saturday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Geo. W. Walker, WASHINGTON G. BALLOU, M. D., to Miss MELINDA C., oldest daughter of J. L. R. Tuttle, Esq., all of that place.

At West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Rob Bishop, JAMES E. HUNTER, of this City, to JANE AMERICA, only daughter of John C. Decamp of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Nov. 17, of consumption, JACOB H. V. COLE, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 17.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	85	100	75 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	92	100
1,000 City 5s, '70	100	100	do	92	100
2,000 Erie Con. Bs, '71	78	100	do	92	100
2,000 Erie Con. Bs, '85	76	100	do	92	100
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	101	100	do	92	100
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	85	100	do	92	100
4,000 do	85	100	do	92	100
2,000 do	85	100	do	92	100
2,000 do	85	100	do	92	100
1,000 do	85	100	do	92	100
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	92	100	do	92	100
1,000 do	92	100	do	92	100
1,000 do	92	100	do	92	100
10,000 do	92	100	do	92	100
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	92	100	do	92	100
3,000 do	92	100	do	92	100
2,000 do	92	100	do	92	100
11 Del. & H. Can'l Co	112	100	do	92	100
7 do	112	100	do	92	100
25 Rh. State New-York	97	100	do	92	100
25 Metropolitan Bank	99	100	do	92	100
20 do	99	100	do	92	100
20 do	99	100	do	92	100
20 Am. Exchange Bank	99	100	do	92	100
25 Commercial Bank	99	100	do	92	100
14 Corn Exchange Bank	99	100	do	92	100
10 U. S. Trust Co	97½	100	do	92	100
25 Equitable Ins. Co	97	100	do	92	100
25 Nic. Transit Co	10	100	do	92	100
100 do	10	100	do	92	100
100 Cumberland Coal	34	100	do	92	100
100 Pac. & E. Joint Stk	100	100	do	92	100
100 Cumb. Coal Co	34	100	do	92	100
100 do	34	100	Reading Railroad	48	100
100 do	34	100	do	48	100
100 do	34	100	do	48	100
100 do	34	100	do